The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Greece Rejects the Ultimatum of the Sultan of Turkey.

A Grecian War-Vessel Attacked by a Turkish Cruiser.

The Eulogies on Thaddeus Stevens in the House.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The Sultan's Ultimatum Rejected—A Fight Between Turkish and Greek War Vessels.

VIENNA, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The following unofficial dispatch has been received here:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Dec. 16—10 P. M.

The ultimatum of the Sultan has been rejected by Greece, and the Greek Envoy here has received his passports. All Greeks remaining in Turkey after a fortnight, women excepted, will be regarded as subjects of the Sublime Porte.

A squadron has sailed hence to reinforce the fleet of HOBART PASHA.

An engagement took place between the Greek steamer *Erosis* and a Turkish cruiser. The particulars of the fight are not yet known.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

A telegram from the East states that the Greek steamer *Erosis*, pursued by a Turkish man-of-war, took refuge in the harbor of Syra, where she is now blockaded by HOBART PASHA, the Admiral of the Turkish fleet in the archipelago.

Greeks Arrested in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Many suspected Greeks are detained here by the Turkish authorities.

It is stated that the Porte declines to admit to the Bosphorus the iron-clads sent thither to take on board the Greek Ambassador.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Johnson and the Alabama Claims—Comments of the London Press.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The *Times* says Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON'S assurance that the *Alabama* negotiations are closed must be accepted, though with surprise, seeing that he increased his demands after Lord STANLEY had surrendered all that could be abandoned honorably. It regrets that so much has been made public about the negotiations.

The *Telegraph* thinks Mr. JOHNSON would have fared better had he been less zealous for peace.

The *Standard* asks if radical zeal for American interests will continue in the Government now Lord CLARENDON is Foreign Secretary.

Mr. BRIGHT accepted the position in the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade, and LAYARD has been appointed Commissioner of Public Works.

SPAIN.

Harmony Among the Members of the Provisional Government.

MADRID, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The rumors circulating in regard to difficulties among the members of the Provisional Government are denounced as false and unfounded. The present Cabinet, it is believed, will remain intact until the meeting of the Cortes.

CADIZ, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The city is tranquil, and the recent fugitives are returning to their homes and business.

SOUTH AMERICA.

An Immediate Attack Upon the Position of Gen. Lopez Projected.

LISBON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived to-day.

Nothing of importance had occurred at the seat of war in Paraguay since the departure of the last steamer, but at the latest advices the Marquis of Caxias was on the point of making an immediate attack upon Villetta, the last stronghold of LOPEZ.

Gen MCMAHON, the United States Minister, had gone up the Paraguay River with the American gunboats.

CUBA.

Reported Outrages by the Rebels—Destruction of Crops.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The *Diario*, which is strongly in the Spanish interests, says, within the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba this year no crops will be gathered. The insurrectionists carry off the coffee as fast as it ripens, and feed the sugar cane to their horses.

The *Diario* charges that there have been many cases of violation of women by the rebels; but the Cubans indignantly deny the report, and say that as that journal does not publish the names of any of the persons, or the localities in which the acts are said to have been committed, the statements are undoubtedly false.

The steam transports, which were expected here with reinforcements from Spain, arrived yesterday. The Spaniards, since their arrival, feel more confident that the revolution will speedily terminate.

The *Diario* publishes accounts of the misery prevailing in Santiago de Cuba, which, it says, is heart-rendering, and whichever party wins, it is certain that the prosperity of the Eastern Department is ruined for years to come.

The account of the capture of Cobre by the revolutionists, as published in the New-York journals, is untrue.

The *Diario* says the volunteers at Santiago de Cuba ask of the Government that arms be given them immediately, so that they may be led against the revolutionists now infesting the country in the vicinity of Santiago. The *Diario* adds that these parties are not revolutionists, but common robbers.

The steamers *Cuba* and *Maryland* arrived here yesterday and sailed to-day.

A fire broke out in Cardenas which destroyed the largest hardware store in the town. The United States Consulate was located in the same building, and all the books and papers of the office were lost.

The tobacco crop in the Vuelta Abajo district is very promising, and planters expect an abundant yield.

Extensive Fires in Cincinnati—Loss $50,000 on One—$30,000 on Another.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 17.

A fire broke out this morning at 8:30 at No. 25 Vine-street, the corner grocery establishment of H. D. ROGERS & Co., which was entirely destroyed. Nos. 27 and 29, adjoining, were also seriously damaged. The amount of loss is not less than $50,000. Loss on ROGERS & Co.'s stock, $20,000; insurance, $6,000 in the Globe, and $5,000 in the Western and Firemen's Companies, all of Cincinnati. The building was owned by C. W. STARBUCK, of the Cincinnati *Times*. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $3,000 in the Phoenix, of Hartford. MCINTOSH, NOONAN & Co., whisky dealers, also occupied part of No. 25. Their loss is $10,000; insurance, $5,000 in the Continental, of New-York. The building Nos. 27 and 29 was owned by Mrs. SUSAN LEE and others. Damaged to the extent of $9,000; insured for $4,000 in the Hartford, $6,000 in the Fulton, of New-York, and $6,000 in the Home Company. TALMAGE & Co. loss on stock probably $10,000; insured for $7,000 in the Delaware, Philadelphia and the Underwriters', of New-York.

At about 9:30 o'clock a fire broke out at No. 51 Vine-street; loss about $30,000; insurance $4,000. It was occupied by REINHARDT & Co., confectioners. Total loss by the two fires nearly $80,000. It is not yet ascertained how either of these fires originated. A number of girls were working in the fourth story of No. 25, but they were all rescued with some difficulty.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 17.

In addition to the losses already mentioned by the fire this morning, are A. E. CHAMBERLIN & Co., loss $1,500, insured; and DORN BARK, HOUSE & Co., liquors about $1,500. The block in which the fire occurred was one of the most valuable in the city.

It is reported here that the Erie Railroad Company are trying to purchase the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. Mr. RIDDLE and Mr. JAY GOULD, of the Erie road, are in the city;

Twenty-nine barrels of whisky *en route* from Butler County, in violation of the Revenue laws, were seized yesterday.

ARKANSAS.

Reported Fight Between Citizens and the Militia—Four of the Latter Killed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The *Ledger* has a report of a fight between citizens and thirty of the militia at Augusta, Ark., yesterday, in which four militia men were killed.

A special dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., to the *Avalanche* to-night says: "A fierce debate occurred in the House on a resolution indorsing the Governor's proclamation declaring martial law in Conway County. It was finally adopted. The Governor's message to the House states that the force of militia in the southwest is 569. Gen. PATTERSON is in command. He thinks the militia can be dispensed with, as arrangements have been made for Federal troops to occupy those counties on the withdrawal of the militia. The Legislature will take a recess from the 19th inst to the 6th of January.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Dec. 17.

A special dispatch to the *Appeal* from Duval's Bluff, Ark., this afternoon, says: When the steamer *Evening Star* left Augusta late yesterday evening, some firing on pickets occurred, in which one picket was killed and another wounded. The citizens of Jacksonport have gone to stop outsiders from attacking Gen. UPHAM, who has prisoners in Hough Block, with powder underneath, and threatens to blow it up if attacked.

Col. D. CROSS arrived here to-day, having been compelled to leave home in Cross County; the militia threaten to hang him if captured.

The Late Army Reunion at Chicago—Departure of the Prominent Generals.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 17.

The grand Army Reunion has disunited, and a large portion of the heroes who represented the four great armies have returned to their homes, to engage in peaceful pursuits with renewed love for their country and their comrades. The city is quiet again. The event has been one of great interest to our guests and pleasure to our citizens, who have felt a pride in meeting them, and extending such civilities as their character and services to the country entitle them.

The Army of Georgia met at the Sherman House this morning, with Gen. SLOCUM in the chair. The Chair announced the Historical Committee, as follows: Gens. H. WHITTLESEY, J. R. MITCHELL, H. A. BARNUM, WILLIAM COGGSWELL and A. E. LEE.

Gen. BEULICK offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That at our next reunion all officers and soldiers are requested to appear in full uniform, designating their rank.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

Gen. GRANT and staff, Gens. SCHOFIELD, THOMAS MCDOWELL, and other distinguished gentlemen, will leave here this afternoon for Cincinnati. The party will remain in Cincinnati one day and then proceed to Washington.

Meeting of the Farragut Prize Association of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 17.

A meeting of the Farragut Prize Association was held last evening. A letter from Admiral FARRAGUT was read, stating that he was doing all in his power to forward the claims of his men for prize-money for the capture of New-Orleans. Other letters were read from naval officers who participated in said capture. The meeting adjourned to meet again on the 1st of January.

In the United States District Court, to-day, Judge CADWALLADER, in the case of the United States *vs.* a quantity of sugar, MADEIRA & CABADA claimants, a claim of forfeiture for alleged attempted evasion of the Revenue law, in invoicing over four hundred hogsheads as molasses, when, in truth, they contained sugar, the jury rendered a verdict for the claimants. The amount involved was about $32,000.

The Case of Lieut.-Gov. Gleason—A Writ of Error Refused.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Thursday, Dec. 17.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON filed a writ of error, and asked the Chief Justice to sign a citation, which was refused.

Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON left for Washington last night on business, supposed to be the getting of his case before the United States Supreme Court, by getting the signature of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to the citation.

The State Supreme Court adjourned to-day until the next regular session, during the coming month.

The Alabama Legislature—Election of Railroad Officers.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Dec. 17.

The House has passed a bill applying the two or three per cent. funds of the State to the road from Decatur to Montgomery. It will probably pass the Senate.

The House is discussing the Revenue bill.

There are no signs of an adjournment yet.

To-day the stockholders of the railroad to run from Chattanooga to Meridian elected N. D. STANTON, of Boston, President, and Ex Gov. PATTON Vice-President.

A Railway Freight Agent Robbed of $9,000 on the Highway.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 17.

A special dispatch to the Omaha *Tribune* says: Last night J. A. WHITEHEAD, a clerk in the Union Pacific Railroad freight office at Omaha, while at Cheyenne, was robbed of $9,000 while on his way from the depot to WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express Office. The robbery was perpetrated by three men, who held pistols at WHITEHEAD'S head and walked him out half a mile on the prairie where they tied and gagged him.

The Trial of Mr. Twitchell for the Murder of his Mother-in-Law in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The trial of TWITCHELL, for the murder of Mrs. HILL, commenced this morning. A large crowd was attracted by curiosity, requiring the attendance of Police. The counsel for Mrs. TWITCHELL claimed a separate trial, which was allowed by Judge BREWSTER, and the trial of Mr. TWITCHELL proceeded. Six jurors have been obtained without much difficulty.

A Murderer Respited in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Gov. WELLS this morning respited PETER PHILLIPS, who was to have been hung, for wife murder, on Friday, until Feb. 15, at which time the *habeas corpus* issued by Judge UNDERWOOD, of the United States District Court, in his case, is returnable. The gallows was being erected, the Sheriff having determined to disregard the *habeas corpus* and hang the prisoner unless respited by the Governor.

Richard H Dana Sues the Cambridge City Fathers.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

An action for tort has been brought by RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., against the Mayor and Alderman of Cambridge, to recover $5,000 damages for causing his name to be removed or omitted from the polling list, thereby depriving him of his vote in the late election.

The Trouble on the Peruvian Steamship Havana—Thirty Sailors Discharged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Writs of *habeas corpus*, returnable this morning, were granted by Judge DURRELL yesterday, on the petition of about thirty seamen on the steamship *Havana*, lying here, which lately hoisted the Peruvian flag at Southwest Pass. On the writs being returned this morning, the attorney for the petitioners asked that they be dismissed, as the Peruvian Consul had granted a release from their contract to all who wished it. The writs were accordingly dismissed. The ship's articles embody the stipulation that the crew will not object, during the term engaged, to any change of flag which might occur. This, with the fact that two months' advance pay, in gold, had been given them, for which only about twenty days' service have been rendered, were the only objects in holding them.

A quantity of tobacco, numbering about eight hundred boxes, and variously estimated in value from $10,000 to $15,000, was seized yesterday evening in a number of the most respectable tobacco establishments of the city. The cause was alleged revenue frauds. Guards were placed over the tobacco to prevent its removal. The seizure was made at the instance of Mr. CREECY, the new Assessor.

Banquet to Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Thursday, Dec. 17.

The Alumni of Princeton College gave a banquet this evening to Rev. JAMES MCCOSH, President of the College. A number of distinguished gentlemen were present.

WASHINGTON.

The Eulogies upon Mr. Stevens—Georgia Reconstruction—The New-York Whisky Frauds—The Alaska Purchase Money.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The House transacted no business whatever to-day. Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. STEVENS' successor, rose and announced his death, and made a very feeling speech on the greatness and virtue of the deceased, though, having a weak voice, he was scarcely audible in the galleries. He offered the customary resolution of respect, which was adopted. Judge POLAND then followed in a brief tribute, closing by offering the resolution of the Legislature of Vermont. Fifteen or more speeches, all very brief, were subsequently made, none of which were more gracious or paid higher encomiums to the late statesman than those of his Democratic opponents, FERNANDO WOOD and Judge WOODWARD. The eulogies in the Senate will be pronounced to-morrow, and the eulogies upon DARWIN A. FINNEY, in the House, will also be pronounced.

THE NEW-YORK WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Joint Retrenchment Committee met to-day to consider the report on the New-York whisky frauds. Their labors were not concluded. They will meet again to-morrow and will probable agree upon the report so as to present it on Monday. Commissioner ROLLINS was examined at some length to-day regarding the manipulations of the Whisky Ring. The Committee will also investigate and report shortly upon the recently discovered Custom-house frauds in New-York. Judge FULLERTON had another interview with the President to-day in reference to the whisky frauds in New-York. The result has not yet been made known any further than that the President wants another document, and that Mr. FULLERTON has gone to New-York for it. He is expected to return in a few days.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE MONEY.

The investigation of the alleged corrupt expenditure of money in connection with the purchase of Alaska, was continued to-day by the House Committee on Public Expenditures. ROBERT J. WALKER and Mr. WARDEN, one of the President's Secretaries, were the only witnesses examined. Mr. WALKER acknowledged that he received $26,000 from Baron STOECKL for his services in the matter, but when questioned as to the distribution of other sums, he denied that he knew anything about it whatever. He had never offered money to any one directly or indirectly, had never heard the Russian Minister make allusion to the subject in any way, and was not aware that any person had received money for services in furthering the negotiations and effecting the passage of the appropriation. He explained his connection with the transaction by stating that as early as 1845, when he was Secretary of the Treasury under POLK, he recommended the purchase of Alaska; that he wrote newspaper articles from time to time in favor of the scheme, one of which, published more than a year ago, attracted the attention of STOECKL, who complimented him and thanked him for his efforts. Mr. WALKER further stated that he always told the Russian Minister that he (STOECKL) overestimated his services, that there could be no doubt about the passage of the appropriation, and that Gen. BANKS was of the same opinion. Mr. WALKER was very frank in his testimony, and considered that his part in the affair as agent and attorney was perfectly legitimate. He was of the opinion that he was well paid for his labor, but Baron STOECKL was well satisfied, and pressed its acceptance on him. Mr. WARDEN'S testimony contained nothing important. He said that he had received no money, and knew nothing of the affair except what appeared in the newspapers. The Committee intend to continue the investigation, and among the witnesses to be examined next is CORNELIUS WENDELL and several gentlemen supposed to belong to the lobby. The investigation so far has failed to elicit anything tangible, but the Committee are determined to probe the matter to the bottom.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION.

The Reconstruction Committee to-day continued its investigations into the case of the State of Georgia. The principal witnesses examined were Capt. MADDEN, formerly of the army, and Mr. HUNGERFORD. They took the Bullock-Blodget view of matters and of what is necessary to be done, which is to commence with Georgia *ab initio*, and put the State under a Provisional Government with seven or eight thousand United States troops under Gov. BULLOCK'S command. Gen. MEADE, who has been here, will probably not be called by the Committee. He left to-night for Philadelphia on leave of absence to visit his family. Gov. BULLOCK to-day received a dispatch announcing the assassination of Sheriff NORRIS, of Warren County, on the night of the 14th inst. He was the only Republican Sheriff left in the State.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The Committee on Indian Affairs agreed this morning, almost unanimously, to report in favor of making the Bureau of Indian Affairs a separate department, on the basis of the bill introduced last session by Senator HENDERSON, which is similar to that introduced a few days since by Senator POMEROY. None of the details of the bill have yet been considered. The opponents of the transfer of the Bureau to the War Department look upon this decision of the Committee with disgust, as it looks like a concession which indicates the ultimate success of the House bill.

THE FRANKING LAW.

The House Postal Committee agreed, to-day, to modify the Franking law to prohibit the use of frank stamps, and, except when Congress is in session, to take away the privilege altogether.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.

The Joint Committee on Printing decided, to-day, to invite proposals for the reporting and publishing of debates in Congress after the 4th of March next, when the existing contract with the *Globe* will expire.

SPEAKER COLFAX.

Speaker COLFAX and wife leave for the North to-morrow night to spend the holiday recess among relatives and friends. On Saturday afternoon the Union League Club of Philadelphia will dine Mr. COLFAX, and he will spend Sunday with a relative at Camden, N. J. The first of next week will be spent with friends in New-York, and Christmas dinner will be eaten with Mr. BOWLES, of the Springfield *Republican*. The following Sunday will be spent with Mr. COLFAX'S relations in Albany, and Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, will give the Speaker a reception in Boston before their return, which will be in time for the New-Year's calls.

THE COLORED MEMBER FROM LOUISIANA.

The credentials of J. H. MENARD, the colored Congressman elect from Louisiana, were received here to-day, and will be presented to the House to-morrow by Representative SYPHER. HUNT, who ran against MENARD, is here also, and will demand his seat to-morrow. This will open up the whole question of the legality of the late election in Louisiana, and it will be referred to the Election Committee.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

A number of prominent Pennsylvania politicians are here engaged, among other schemes, in advocating the claims and extolling the merits of Mr. CUMMINGS for the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. No action has been taken by the Committee on the nomination, and there will not be if Mr. ROLLINS concludes not to resign, as is now probable.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House Committee on Appropriations will sit during the recess, a quorum remaining in the city. The appropriation bills will nearly all be ready on the reassembling of Congress. Some reduction of the estimates of the Departments will be made, but the Committee find the work of retrenchment beset with many serious difficulties.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

Both Houses will to-morrow adjourn till Monday, with the understanding that no business will then be transacted. So many members left by to-night's trains that a quorum in the House to-morrow is questionable.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT is expected to return to this city from Chicago on Saturday next.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Dec. 17.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Bonds bearing date from the 16th inst. were issued from the Treasury Department to-day, to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, amounting to $640,000.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The Customs receipts from Dec. 7 to Dec. 12, inclusive, are as follows:

Boston	$206,540
New-York	1,437,000
Philadelphia	66,766
Baltimore	98,831
New-Orleans, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 5	36,673
San Francisco, from Nov. 9 to Nov. 21	316,770
Total	$2,162,580

LOSS OF THE SHIP PATTEN.

The United States Vice-Consul at Bremen reports the loss of the American ship *J. F. Patten*, of Bath, Me., at the mouth of the river Weser. The master reports that Mr. SPECKT, United States Consular Agent at Bremen, acted with great kindness and promptness on the occasion.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations were made by the President to-day:

Joseph E. Smith for Collector of Customs at Wiscassett, Me.; Daniel R. Stanton for Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Seventeenth District of New-York; Hiram Ketchum for Collector of Customs at Alaska; Moor N. Falls for Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Maryland; Thos. B. Wade, of Montana Territory, to be Agent for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes of Indians; George S. Gale, of New-York, to be Pension Agent of the Widows' Agency at New-York City, *vice* Forbes.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Mr. SHERMAN said he desired to correct an error in the journal, into which the morning papers, as well as the Secretary of the Senate, had fallen, in regard to the report of the Finance Committee on the joint resolution of Mr. EDMUNDS as to the payment of the national debt. The Committee had really reported in favor of laying the resolution on the table.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of the Wisconsin and Lake Superior Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of the members of the Bar of Mississippi that the United States Court may hereafter sit at Vicksburg. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MCCREERY submitted resolutions to amend the Constitution of the United States, designed to protect the rights of minorities and to provide against the contingency of bringing the election of President and Vice-President to the House of Representatives. The resolutions, he said, were drawn up by Mr. S. S. NICHOLS, of Louisville, Ky., who had long been a close student of the Constitution, and they were worthy of the special attention of the Committee on the Judiciary, to which, on his motion, they were referred.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill to relieve from political disabilities certain citizens of Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution that all men who volunteered to serve as soldiers or cooks for three years or during the rebellion, and were honorably discharged, shall receive the same additional bounty, upon the same terms and conditions as other soldiers, who have received and are receiving bounties under the acts of July 28, 1868, and the acts amendatory thereto, notwithstanding they may have been borne upon the rolls as slaves. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill amending the act imposing taxes on spirits, tobacco, &c., by extending the time for affixing stamps to the 15th of February; which was passed.

Mr. RICE introduced two bills for the removal of political disabilities from certain persons. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. SAWYER moved to take up the House bill removing political disabilities from certain citizens of South Carolina elected to State offices.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he would gladly vote to relieve all the people of the South from political disabilities, but he could not vote for this bill, because he said it was stated in the newspapers that the persons to be relieved all belonged to one political party, and he was opposed to such partiality in granting relief.

Mr. SAWYER replied that some of the men to be relieved by the bill were not Republicans, but Democrats, who were willing to acknowledge the existing State Government, and who had been elected to office. The bill was then passed by a vote of yeas 44, nays 3.

SYMPATHY FOR SPAIN.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate took up the joint resolution of sympathy with the people of Spain "in their efforts to establish a new order of things."

Mr. POMEROY suggested an amendment by substituting for the words above quoted the words, "a republican form of government."

Mr. CONNESS thought a better expression would be, "a popular government," or "more liberal institutions." "A new order of things" might possibly be a worse order of things.

Mr. BAYARD was in favor of the wise and well-established principle of non-intervention in the affairs of foreign nations. What would be thought of a resolution of the Senate recommending the abolition of the Established Church in Ireland?

Mr. THAYER moved the amendment suggested by Mr. POMEROY.

Mr. SUMNER said if his voice could reach those who now control the destiny of Spain he would tell them not to hesitate about establishing a republic; but he had united in reporting the resolution in its present form because he thought, under the circumstances it was more prudent, and certainly more in accordance with the usage of nations, for Congress not to recommend any particular form of government. But it was certainly within the province of Congress to express sympathy with the aspirations of every people for more liberal institutions.

Before a vote could be taken the morning hour expired.

THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee, disapproving the President's financial recommendations.

Mr. DIXON having the floor said that if it were to be admitted that the Senate had a right to express its disapprobation of the President's recommendations in this way, he thought the Committee was entitled to some credit for having so far modified the original motion. In its present form it was merely an expression of opinion adverse to the President's proposition, and therefore he could vote for it, because he was opposed to that proposition. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he was entirely opposed to repudiation in every and any form, but he was not willing to admit that the President had proposed repudiation, for the reason, among others, he did not propose to make it compulsory upon the public creditors to accept his plans.

Mr. DIXON discussed at length Senator MORTON'S plan for resuming specie payment, and said that he hoped it would not be adopted, because, if it were, it would produce a state of protracted financial agony up to the time when specie payments were to be resumed under it. Indeed, he doubted that specie payment could be resumed merely by legislation at all. Certainly it had never yet been resumed in that way. In England, when in 1819, the bill for the resumption of specie payment passed, the depreciation to be removed was only two and a half per cent.; so that the bill was not the cause or the means of resumption, but rather the official announcement of it. He thought the statement of Mr. MORTON, that the amount of the currency had nothing to do with its depreciation, erroneous.

Mr. MORTON denied that he had made that statement; what he had said was that the existence of the bonded debt had nothing to do with the depreciation of the currency.

Mr. DIXON insisted that Mr. MORTON'S printed speech conveyed that idea. He thought the real cause of the depreciation of the currency was still a mystery. He believed the chief cause to be our national extravagance. If after the war Congress had established and adhered to a rigid system of economy, refusing to increase salaries, and retrenching in every Department of the Government, the currency would now, in his judgment, be at par; and his plan for resuming specie payment at the earliest possible moment would be, first to institute such a system of economy, stopping every unnecessary outlay, stopping, if necessary, the Pacific Railroad, and certainly the purchase of real estate by the Government; and second, to remove all political disabilities from the people of the South, as proposed by his colleague, Mr. FERRY. The only fault he had to find with that proposition was that it was made a year too late to do much good; but it would, at least, go to the people of Connecticut and serve as his (DIXON'S) vindication, because it was supported by the same reasons upon which his action a year ago was based. The proposition of Mr STEWART to punish holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, he regarded as a shocking proposition—making the holding by an American citizen of an office conferred upon him by his fellow-citizens a crime.

Mr. FERRY repeated what he had said in the speech commented on by his colleague—that the present state of things was entirely different from that which existed at the South two years ago, or one year ago, the Southern oligarchy being now convinced of the uselessness of further resistance to the national will, or, if not so convinced, powerless to lead the people further in that direction.

Mr. DIXON remarked that although he doubted the possibility of resuming specie payments by legislation, yet he did not wish to be understood as saying he would not vote for a bill for that purpose. He moved to amend the resolution before the Senate, by inserting a statement that Congress agree with the President in the sentiment expressed in his Message that our national credit shall be sacredly observed. He proposed this amendment, he said, to show by this resolution that all departments of the Government agreed that the faith of the nation must be preserevd.

Mr HOWARD objected to the amendment because, in his judgment, it was not in harmony with the plain object of the President's recommendations on this subject, of which the object was repudiation.

Mr. DIXON argued that the Message could not be fairly construed to mean repudiation, because it proposed nothing compulsory upon the creditors.

M. HOWARD thought it must necessarily mean the recommendation of legislation which would be compulsory.

Mr. CORBETT concurred in this view, and thought the preservation of the credit and faith of the nation the most important object for which Congress could legislate or the people work.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend the resolution so as to state that Congress agreed with the sentiments which ought to have been, but were not, expressed in the President's Message, that the national faith should be sacredly observed.

Mr. SAULSBURY ironically suggested that the President be impeached for having expressed his views in regard to the national debt.

Mr. WHYTE wished to say a few words about the resolution so that his vote upon it should not be misconstrued. He looked upon this as a resolution of censure upon the President for an expression of his opinion, and he could not vote for it because he held the right of opinion to be sacred. He did not understand the President to have proposed repudiation, to mean the complete wiping out of the national debt, principal and interest. He was himself opposed to repudiation in any form, but he was no more willing to join in a clamor against the President on account of the plan proposed by him, than he would be willing to join in an outcry against any Senator who might propose to pay the debt by calling it in, and making a reissue at a lower rate of interest.

Mr. VICKERS also denied that the President had proposed repudiation, and expressed the opinion that the Government could not get specie enough in the world to pay the debt. He read from Treasurer SPINNER'S report to show that he had charged repudiation upon Congress; but he (Mr. VICKERS) did not believe that the legislation referred to to justify this claim, did justify it; and he regarded the making of the change merely as an illustration of the difference of opinion in the community as to the meaning of the word "repudiation." He moved an amendment to the resolution, embodying long extracts from the President's Message, and expressing the agreement of Congress with the views thereon expressed.

The amendments were lost.

The resolution, as reported from the Committee, was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Dixon, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Van Winkle, Wade, Warner, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—42.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis, McCreery, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Vickers, Whyte—6.

EXTRADITION TREATIES.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to provide for giving effect to treaty stipulations between this and foreign Governments for the extradition of criminals; which was referred.

It provides that whenever a person shall have been delivered by any foreign Government to an agent of the United States, for the purpose of being brought within the United States and tried for a crime of which he is accused, the President of the United States shall have power to take all necessary measures for the transportation and safe keeping of such accused person and his protection against lawlessness and violence.

OUR CONSULS IN JAPAN.

Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate any information in his possession, concerning the exercise by United States Consuls, in Japan, of judicial powers in cases arising between American citizens and citizens of foreign countries, other than Japan, and state under what authority such powers have been exercised; and, also, what further legislation is necessary for the better protection of the rights of Americans in Japan.

The resolution was adopted.

At 4:40 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the death of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, was announced by his successor, Mr. DICKEY, a large audience being in the galleries.

REMARKS OF JUDGE KELLEY.

Mr. SPEAKER: THADDEUS STEVENS was one of the most practical of men, though his whole life was colored and influenced by a vision. Timid men, and those who were without faith, called him dogmatic and impracticable, and others spoke of him as a theorist, who, to gratify a malignant or vindictive spirit, urged extreme measures regardless of the rights, interests, or sentiments of those they were to affect. They knew but little of the man they judged. How thoroughly practical he was is attested by the fact that he earned by teaching the rudimentary branches the means to procure his collegiate training; that having settled in a community in which hereditary wealth was deemed a prerequisite to a respectable position at the bar, he made no concealment of his poverty, and taught school while preparing for the practice of the legal profession and the acknowledged leadership of the bar of a large section of his adopted State; that he commanded the confidence of every Judge before whom he appeared in his extended range of practice, and secured the affectionate regard of all his young professional brethren; by the frequency with which the people among whom he settled, whether of the York, the Adams, or the Lancaster district required him, at whatever sacrifice of prejudice on their part or of pecuniary interest on his, to represent them in the Legislatures of the State and nation, and conventions summoned for the consideration of the gravest topics; and, above all, by the commanding influence he exercised in every deliberative assembly of which he was a member. I heard a prominent member of the Thirty-eighth Congress say of Mr. STEVENS: "Let him go in what direction he may, it is always to the extreme," implying waywardness and inconsistency, and, in so far, misjudging him. He never labored in adverse directions. He sometimes accepted and supported propositions which were in general accord with his views, but to which he could not yield unqualified assent. He did this, as he once said, "because Congress is composed of men, and not of angels." He was incapable of acting inconsistently upon measures involving general principles. Against this reproach he was almost divinely panoplied. He had in his boyhood dreamed of a republic broader, grander, and more beneficent than the republic of PLATO or the Utopia of SIR THOMAS MOORE. When he dedicated himself to his work, in which he never faltered, the southern boundary of our country was near the thirty-first degree of latitude, and the course of the Mississippi defined its western limits; but he believed the inspiring truths expressed in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in our State and Federal Constitutions would regenerate all the Governments on the continent. At the time of his birth the mouth of the Mississippi and the shores of the Gulf of Mexico were under the dominion of foreign potentates. He was, however, old enough to understand and remember the discussion that attended our first acquisition of territory—the Louisiana purchase—which extended from the Gulf along the west bank of the Mississippi to the Lake of the Woods; and though sometimes disapproving of the means by which they were gained, he welcomed each of the several acquisitions of territory by which our country has come to stretch from ocean to ocean, to have a longer and more valuable coast line on the Pacific than any other nation, and to encircle the Gulf from Cape Sable to the Rio Grande. Every successive acquision confirmed his faith, and nerved his purpose. The theory of Mr. STEVENS' ideal republic awarded home and culture to each industrious citizen. With this generous theory slavery was incompatible, and he was, consequently, the sworn and unrelenting foe of that accursed institution. He did not wage war upon slavery because he envied the wealth and power of the master. He was wont to thank God for having blessed his youth with poverty, and was ever ready to confront the haughty master because his great heart sympathized with the outraged and helpless slave. The severance of the Union would have dispelled Mr. STEVENS' faith in the ultimate redemption of the laboring people of the world from the ignorance and ill-paid toil to which they have ever been subjected. The breaking out of the slaveholders' rebellion seemed to rejuvenate him and inspire him with superhuman strength. He was always in his seat; and when sessions were so far protracted, as they sometimes were during the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses, that daylight came and dimmed the artificial light in this Hall, the old man's pungent witticisms would rouse many of the younger members from drowsiness and prostration. To maintain the Union he would have exhausted the country's resources in men and materials of war; and when the rebellion had been crushed, he proposed measures that, had they been adopted, would have eradicated its cause and rendered its recurrence impossible. He did not propose confiscation as a punishment to those whose great crime merited it. He was incapable of a vindictive act. He regarded the system of land monopoly, which had prevailed in the South, as the essential support of slavery, and he would obliterate it. He knew that the rebel leaders were conquered but not subdued, and, appreciating the power they derived from the ownership of the land on which the body of the people were to labor and live, he would deprive them of that power. He knew that the labor of the slave had given the land of the South its value, and he would reward the freedmen by giving him a homestead as a slight return for the unrequited work he had done while a slave. He knew that the loyal soldier had saved the South to the Union and freedom, and he would invite him to dwell under its own vine in its midst, and by his counsels assist in its future government. He knew that a landed aristocracy and a landless class are alike dangerous in a republic, and by a single act of justice he would abolish both. Such were the humane considerations which prompted him to propose and support measures which the weak and time-serving denounced as harsh and vindictive. The system of labor for wages, as it is exemplified in Great Britain and on the Continent, is as inconsistent with his ideal republic as slavery. Contemplating the ever-increasing volume of pauperism in the British Islands, the unnatural and excessive toil demanded from women in the coal mines of England and Belgium, and from the tender children of agricultural laborers in the fen-gangs of England, his emotions might have been expressed in the indignant exclamation of the Abbé de la Mennais: "But for labor at wages there is no name out of hell." Mr. STEVENS always believed that fidelity to Republican principles required Government to protect those whose toil is the source of all prosperity against the wrongs and woes endured by the laboring people of countries in which social distinctions are recognized by law, and ancient evils are regarded as vested rights; and with what steadiness and power he endeavored to protect the wages of the American workman, by the imposition of adequate duties on the productions of the underpaid laborers of Europe, every gentleman on this floor knows. But he was no foe to commerce. In the Republic his youthful imagination pictured Nature lent her aids to the people. The fields gave forth rich harvests; the mines yielded their precious or useful stores; and each mountain stream, as it sped its way to the sea, lightened the burden of man by moving the machinery he guided without exhausting labor. The consumer and the producer were neighbors, the most perfect means of transportation facilited exchanges of commodities, and the taxes imposed by middle men and the many agents required by trade with distant nations were saved to the producer. Whether in the Legislature of Pennsylvania or the Congress of the United States, no project for the development of latent resources or improved transportation that came within his conception of constitutional limits, ever failed for the want of his support. In view of our almost limitless range of climate and soil, and boundless and diversified agricultural and mineral resources, he regarded our country as sufficient not only for its present population, but for hundreds of millions of people in the enjoyment of every material comfort and the refinements of a better than Augustan age. Regarding our country as a refuge for all who could flee from the inequalities of other lands, and the intelligence of the people as essential to its perpetuity, he held it to be the primary duty of the State to insure the proficiency of every child in "orthography, reading, writing, grammar, and arithmetic, which, by the experience of the world, are pronounced to be the rudimental branches of all knowledge." He would not consent to withhold the privileges of an elector from a man because he was illiterate, and thus punish him because the State had not done its duty by him in childhood; but he proposed that the Government should provide school-houses, teachers, and other appliances for the education of all children, and then further enact "that no father or guardian shall be permitted to vote at any election for any public officer who shall not have caused at least one-half of the number of his children or wards between the ages of five and fifteen years, or if he have but one, that one to attend school during at least eight months within each of the years they are entitled to attend school." Mr. STEVENS believed in the possibility of the commercial independence of the United States. He also knew that when that should be achieved the people could bring their domestic relations into harmony with the fundamental ideas of their Republican Government. When the age is riper other lips will echo them with persuasive and conclusive force. Then the American people, instead of asking the little nationalities of Europe what they may do, will dictate the internal policy these nations must adopt on pain of seeing their most valuable citizens, allured by our happier condition, come to swell the power and grandeur of the Great Republic. Then will his dream be fulfilled, and then will the world behold the fitting monument of Pennsylvania's greatest statesman, THADDEUS STEVENS.

REMARKS OF FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. SPEAKER: I feel no embarrassment in rising to unite my voice with those who thus appropriately pay this last public tribute of respect to the memory of our late distinguished associate. The wide difference in opinion between us on the leading questions of the times cannot deter me from the expression of a just homage to his character as a man, whether considered as a citizen or a statesman. As, when living, we recognized him as one of the foremost intellects of this House, so now that being dead let us forget the controversies which divided us, and remember only the higher qualities and personal attributes which have at all times commanded our attention. With him there was no "to-morrow" in life. He was truthful to his instincts, to his nature; and his public career displayed the increasing activity of an ever-present to-day. Mr. STEVENS was a man of rare natural mental power, which, together with much self-reliance, and entire independence of character, rendered him at once the formidable and successful leader. He relied upon these qualities more than upon the common resources of inferior men, who yield to the errors and prejudices of the times rather than suffer defeat. Himself a man of conviction, but not of policy, he despised those who sacrificed the former to the latter. A bold thinker, and yet a bolder actor, he had no patience with those who have no higher idea of the noble profession of politics than to obtain success by every means and at every hazard. He was a candid man; whatever mistakes of judgment the world may attribute to him, they were not assumed for a purpose. Caring little for popular favor, he pursued the even tenor of his way, enforcing the doctrines he advocated with an earnestness no man could have done who did not himself earnestly and honestly believe them to be right. He utterly contemned deception. Those of us who served with him on committees, and who were brought into frequent personal intercourse with him, will bear testimony to the frankness and manliness of his bearing. Though tenacious in adhering to his own view, he granted the largest indulgence to the views of others in the discussions in this House. Well, indeed, may it be said of him that he was a special man, an embodiment of original, personal individuality. Whether his influence was exercised for the good of his country, this is not the occasion to discuss, nor can it be supposed that the present moment can well decide. Identified with the present revolutionary era in which he was one of the chief revolutionists and most prominent leaders, time, and time alone, can determine whether the talents and characteristics to which I have referred were of injury or benefit to his country. In my judgment this question will not outlive their unfortunate effect,

REMARKS OF MR. BROOMALL.

Mr. SPEAKER: Few statesmen of any country have maintained throughout a long public life the steadfast adherence to principles laid down in early manhood which characterized THADDEUS STEVENS. Universal education, equality of human rights, the elevation of the weak, the poor and the oppressed, were not more ardent aims and objects to him when he first espoused the cause of human progress than when three-quarters of a century had rendered his infirm body an ill match for his still young and vigorous mind. One of the last acts of his old age was the preparation of a plan for thorough and universal education in the District of Columbia, and among the first of his early manhood was the patronage, almost the parentage, of the common school system of Pennsylvania. Those who have heard him within a year, and when he required support to stand, denounce, as we know how he could denounce, the bare suggestion of reconstructing the South without providing for universal suffrage, are irresistibly carried back to the period long years before when he stood up almost alone in the Constitutional Convention of his adopted State, the advocate of the cause of self-government, against those who found it prudent silently to outvote the man they did not dare to answer. In contrasting the two pictures, the mind is led to believe and to wonder that in the lapse of thirty years the man had grown no older. His conduct in that convention is a lesson to the young statesmen of his country. The cause of universal suffrage, which he espoused, was then an unpopular one, and there seemed little prospect of its ever being otherwise. When the Pennsylvania Convention of 1838 sat, the pro-slavery sentiment was at its height, and that body was made up, to a large extent, of politicians who had become voluntary bondsmen. True to their vassalage, they hastened to record their servility to the slave power by silencing, as they believed forever, the voice and the vote of the black man in the councils of the State. They thought it safe to do this. The victims were the few, the poor and the powerless. It was in vain that STEVENS and those who felt with him protested against the shame and the wrong. The deed was done. Thousands of American citizens were disfranchised, and that, too, upon the spot where PENN, a century and a half before, had founded the purest system of self-government the world, up to that time, had ever witnessed—upon the spot where the Fathers of the Revolution, sixty years before, had declared that all men are born free and equal, and had bound themselves by the most solemn obligation to write that holy sentence upon American annals with their blood. But, when the work of the Convention was complete, and the organic law came to be signed by the members, he who had done so much to make it in other respects what it is refused to give it the sanction of his name, and to this day the Constitution of 1838 remains in the archives of Pennsylvania with one vacant seal. Yet the man whose name should be there lived to aid in abolishing the institution in whose interests Pennsylvania had sacrificed her honor, and to see universal suffrage made the cardinal principle of American institutions. That missing name will be remembered with gratitude when the names and principles of those who degraded their State have long been consigned to merited oblivion. THADDEUS STEVENS was among the first to see that the contest into which we were forced in 1861 was war, not mere insurrection to be suppressed in sixty days, and that it must end in victory on one side or the other, with all its rights and disabilities. When that contest was at last over, he was among the first to see that all civil relations preëxisting between the victors and the vanquished had ceased to be, leaving the latter wholly without civil government. Brushing away the ingenious sophistries with which a faithless Administration sought to bewilder the public mind in the interests of a fallen institution, he set about the work of reconstruction in the interests of loyalty, progress and the rights of man. To him, more than to any other single individual, is attributable the fact that eight States out of the Union have been organized upon the basis of universal suffrage, and three more are about to be. The time will come, and that speedily, when Pennsylvania will purge her organic law of all traces of the unhallowed institution, all evidences of her former vassalage. From a human standpoint it would seem that THADDEUS STEVENS should have witnessed that event; but it suited the purposes of an Inscrutable Power to decree otherwise. Let his beloved State do for him what he did not live to do for himself. When that day comes, let the Governor of Pennsylvania, by virtue of a solemn act of her Legislature, on some day sacred to the cause of humanity, in the presence of all that is great and good within her borders, take from her archives the Constitution of 1838, and reverently, with humiliation for the past and hope for the future, blot out forever the discrimination between man and man, which God never made, and opposite the vacant seal write the name of THADDEUS STEVENS. Then will be accomplished what he lived for. Then will Pennsylvania be worthy to account him among the sons she has loved, honored and mourned.

Speeches were also made made by Messrs. Dickey, Poland, Morehead, Maynard, Ashley of Ohio, Miller, Whittemore, Koontz, Donnelly, Cake, Woodward, Robinson, Covode of Ohio, and Sypher, after which the House adjourned.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the Paraguayan War—Position of the Opposing Armies—Lopez's Cruelties—Inauguration of President Sarmiento—Gen. Mitre.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1868.

The headquarters of LOPEZ is still at Villeta. This is a most advantageous position for him, being surrounded by dense forests and deep ravines. Through the forest which lies between his camp and that of the Allies runs a deep river, the Pisigineres. This, the Brazilians reached in one of their many reconnoitering expeditions, and found the little drawbridge which crosses it let down, and a small force on the other side. They went over and charged the enemy with much spirit, and drove him before them into the forest, but soon found their retreat cut off by an ambush posted on each side of the bridge. They had to cut their way out and suffered dreadfully. Whenever they go out to reconnoitre they find the enemy prepared for them. The Allied camp, on the other hand, is not well situated. It faces Villeta, and there is a road from it to the Paraguayan camp, but to take that road would leave the rear exposed. The army is busy leveling the palms and throwing up earthworks, in fact sitting down before Villeta as they did before Humaita. The perspective of the war looks as long as ever. It is very difficult and expensive to convey provisions to the camp. Marquis DE CAXIAS reports that, being desirous of ascertaining whether the accounts of LOPEZ'S cruelties are true, he learned from prisoners and deserters where he might expect to find the scene of the executions of which so much has been said. He went to the spot indicated, the old Paraguayan encampment near the Yebicuari, and there he found the half-buried remains of the Vice-President, and about thirty others, some with the bandages of the executioner still on the eyes. The corpses had been so carelessly thrown into ditches, that his attention was drawn to the dishonored graves by their protruding limbs!

On Monday, Oct. 12, was the inauguration of Senor SARMIENTO as President of the Argentine Confederation. He is one of the few men of this country who have come to the decline of an eventful life without having worn the sword of the military adventurer. He was born in the remote Province of San Juan, and has ruled there for some years with great rigor as Governor. He was once an exile on account of his opposition to ROSAS. He has been lawyer, author, soldier, superintendent of public schools, Governor, Foreign Minister, and is now President. In all these characters he has distinguished himself as a man of progress, particularly as the friend of popular education. He is the sort of man whose enemies call him mad, and whose friends think him the apostle of reform. When he went to the Government house, day before yesterday, he found the large square in front crowded with an eager populace, and the hall of Congress so filled that the free and enlightened citizens had broken out the windows for the advantage of the public lungs.

The Vice-President of the Senate administered the oaths of office to Señor SARMIENTO, and the new Vice-President followed by a short and well-expressed address. In reply, SARMIENTO made a noble speech. It will be seen by this speech what political creed his residence in the United States has taught him, and what patriotic ambitions Northern trumpets have stirred in his heart.

On the same day, when Gen. MITRE, the Ex-President, left the Government House, he found a crowd of hundreds awaiting him, who greeted him with cheers and immediately formed in procession to escort him home. Before he had walked two blocks the numbers had grown to thousands. The multitude was composed of the most influential and respectable citizens. The balconies along the street where he walked were filled with ladies in splendid robes, whose waving scarfs and handkerchiefs emphasized the deafening cheers of the pavement.

In this way the General reached his home, and turning on his own doorstep, showed his face so beloved by the people wet with a rain of tears.

Gen. MITRE is a man of unique history and fascinations. He is a warrior, poet and statesman, a "hero of the lyre and sword." His handsome person, the sweet gravity of his manner, his excellence as a speaker, the expression of his eye, both soft and luminous, no doubt, all have their part in winning the affections of the people. But whatever may be the reason, all parties and ranks unite in personal regard for him. If his political measures fail, the country does not blame him, and, whether he wins or loses battles, the army loves him equally. The ovation he received, so spontaneous and so enthusiastic, is something new in the history of South American Republics. Sometimes the ruler leaves between two days in some friendly man-of-war; sometimes a knife or a bullet closes an official career; sometimes by coming out quietly and sitting down in a corner to mind his own affairs, the lucky head of a party escapes the common doom. But to come out followed by the love and gratitude of all has been reserved for MITRE. He has left a good deal of money in the Treasury, and money matters in such a shape that the Government may borrow $2,000,000 in silver at the bank to carry on the war.

A. A. M.

MAGAZINES.

—*Putnam's* for January is one of the most entertaining numbers ever published, even of this excellent magazine. Mr. KIMBALL, whose hand and brain have not forgot their cunning since *Knickerbocker* days, starts off brilliantly with his new romance, "To-Day," which promises to be of great interest. Mr. COLGATE, who appears from his brief article on Kissingen in another magazine and his "Steam Travel in Cities" in this, to be one of the few of our young countrymen who are bent on using what they see in foreign countries for the benefit of our own, tells us what has been done in London and Paris, and what may be done with steam travel in New-York. He discusses a variety of plans, of which the most prominent is to have all the railways entering from the north and east "unite at the upper end of the island, and be brought down on a grand viaduct, so constructed as to carry trains at full speed, with stations at Madison-square, City Hall and the Battery"—the viaduct to be in or near the Fourth-avenue, Bowery and Pearl-street. Mr. KENNAN's "Tent-Life with the Koraks," a wandering Asiatic tribe, is interesting, as such sketches always are. Lovers of COOPER will be glad to find in "The Battle of Plattsburg Bay" a hitherto unpublished lecture of the great novelist. "Treasure," by W. J. PAULDING, is the interesting and carefully written Christmas story; and Howard Glyndon contributes a very beautiful Christmas Poem—"Christmas-Eve Chant of Breton Peasants." "The Story-Teller of Copenhagen" is a sketch, of course, of HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. Mr. W. C. BRYANT, who prolifically contributes in no less than three of the American January magazines, gives "Among the Trees" to *Putnam's*—the longest of the three. LUCY H. HOOPER has a readable sketch, "Three Pictures and One Portrait." Prof. TYLER has an entertaining article on "Popular Lectures in England." Mr. L. W. BACON contributes a very excellent protest, under the title of "The Literature of the Coming Controversy" against the trash published as "Awful Disclosures of Popish Iniquities," with a representation of the need of sound information upon the "coming controversy," *i. e.*, between the Protestant and Catholic Churches in America. Mr. FOXTON's lines, "Fainting at Noontide," are quaint and Arabic in their simplicity and religious fervor. The departments of foreign literature, book-notices, and table-talk are very interesting. The fine arts handles the present exhibition of the Academy of Design without gloves, but suggests methods of avoiding some mistakes in future. One of these is to give up a room in the Winter exhibition solely to the Summer sketches of the artists—their studies from nature during the preceding season.

—The *Galaxy* starts the New Year with sixteen extra pages, containing the first installment of the long-promised and welcome "Susan Fielding,"—a new novel by Mrs. EDWARDS, the accomplished author of "Archie Lovell" and "Steven Lawrence." "Susan Fielding" bids fair to rank even higher, as a work of art, than any previous work of Mrs. EDWARDS'. Meanwhile, Mrs. AUSTIN's "Cipher," a thoroughly good story, is drawing to a close. It will make way for the great magazine prize of the year, which the enterprise of the *Galaxy* has secured,—the new novel of CHARLES READE, to be begun in the March number; and this last is, upon the whole, the most noteworthy of all the annual announcements in the prospectuses of the various magazines. Mr. McCARTHY contributes a very readable article on "The Liberal Triumvirate of England," (of course, GLADSTONE, BRIGHT and MILL,) and gives thorough freshness to a familiar subject. Mr. STEDMAN's excellent "Belt of Asteroids" (*i. e.*, poets famous for single poems,) is one of the best of his recent prose contributions to magazine literature. Mrs. CALHOUN elaborately discusses EDWIN BOOTH's acting, by way of accompaniment to HENNESSY's full-page drawing, "Booth as Hamlet." The other full-page illustration, by the way, is ETTINGE's "King Charles and the Marquise." The five poems, by BRYANT, PARSON, STODDARD, E. D. PROCTOR, and the author of *Emily Chester*, (the latter on EDWIN BOOTH,) give diversity to the magazine. Mayor OAKEY HALL makes a revelation of Dis'rict-Attorney experience in "Our Crime-land Excursion;" Mr. WHITE discusses "English Grammar," and promises a new series of articles on "Americanisms." EUGENE BENSON begins a series of sketches of "New-York Journalists" by one on Mr. HURLBUT, of the *World*. Mr. J. E. COOKE, Mr. DODGE and Mr. THEO. JOHNSON all have interesting short articles in the "Miscellany," where also a lady defends her sex, under the question: "Are We Inferior?" The "Fine Arts" critic makes a strong appeal in this number for a "permanent art gallery in New-York," and his words will probably be taken up and echoed; referring to this year's exhibition of the Academy he tersely pronounces it "an almost unbroken array of what it were high praise to term mediocre pictures." PHILIP QUILIBET, in his "Driftwood," talks pleasantly of "Magazine Novels" and of "Christmas."

—The *Atlantic* for January is an unusually fine number. Mr. HIGGINSON opens it with a few pages of "Malbone: An Oldport Romance." That the story is well written is, of course, understood from the very name of its author, one of the best of our magazinists. His new serial is interesting from the start, and hints at "strange" and "intense" things to come. Yet, so often have we been disappointed in the novel-writing of admirable essayists, that we now cautiously suspend judgment and prediction. BAYARD TAYLOR's poem, "Sunshine of the Gods," ripples rhythmically, and with a metre as true as that of some fine old Latin ode. The "Good-Natured Pendulum" is a magically nice tale of a schoolboy frolic, with a flavor of DICKENS about it, but a stronger flavor of that excellent story-teller, Mr. E. E. HALE. Mr. LOWELL, besides a quaint poem on "The Flying Dutchman," furnishes a masterly essay "On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners," which *very* refreshingly turns the tables on cockney condescension, and is prefaced with a touching bit of pathos, reminiscent of the war. The "Autocrat" is back in his old self, (not in the disguised shape, prompting misgivings, which he wore in the *Guardian Angel*,) and discourses most charmingly and irresistibly upon his schoolboy days at Cambridgeport, at Andover, and at Harvard. "The Mean Yankees at Home" is the repulsive title of an entertaining article upon New-England and its people, by Mr. PARTON. Dr. H. D. BOWDITCH gives the first part of a valuable series of papers (it is a public benefaction for a magazine to publish such) on "Consumption in America; and hardly less valuable, in a different direction, is the third of the papers on "Coöperative Housekeeping." Mr. HOWELLS' "Gnadenhütten" is a vivid historic sketch of a village of Moravian Indians, murdered on the Muskingum, beyond the Ohio, in Revolutionary days. BRYANT has some lines called "Dante," and WHITTIER one of his thrilling trumpet-notes "After Election." Mr. WHIPPLE gives a brief political article on the election, BAYARD TAYLOR another of his chapters of German travel, and Mr. BENSON something on a "Literary Gourmand," *i. e.* BRILLAT-SAVARIN. Surely we are justified in pronouncing this an extraordinarily good number, even for the *Atlantic*.

— *The New Eclectic Magazine.* Vol. IV., No. 1: 1869. (Baltimore: TURNBULL & MURDOCH.) With its January number the *Eclectic* leaves its familiar cover of green and assumes one more in the style of the day, a cream-colored paper bearing a fanciful design, with a medallion centre-picture of allegorical figures, representing the winnowing of grain and gleaning of wheat-ears from the field. It is striking and in good taste, besides being prettily appropriate to the title and design of the magazine. The usual variety of interesting contents are to be found within, embracing judicious selections from the daily, weekly and monthly periodical literature of America and Europe, from the running-pen style of the newspaper to the more carefully considered articles of reviews and foreign magazines. Fiction, poetry, biography, literary criticism, art, science, wit and humor, all find a place in the present number, and the judgment shown in the selection promises a full return to those who make the *Eclectic* a regular monthly visitor.

DRAMATIC COPYRIGHT.

The Case of "Under the Gaslight" vs. "After Dark"—Important Decision by Judge Blatchford.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Augustin Daly vs. Henry D. Palmer and Henry C. Jarrett.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is an application for a provisional injunction to restrain the defendants from the public performance and representation, and from the sale for dramatic representation of a scene called the "railroad scene" in a play called "After Dark." The plaintiff is by profession a dramatic author, his business being to compose, write and produce on the theatrical stage dramatic compositions, commonly called plays. The defendants are the managers of a public place of theatrical amusement, in the City of New-York, called Niblo's Garden. Before the 1st of August, 1867, the plaintiff composed and wrote a dramatic composition called "Under the Gaslight," and on that day he took the proper steps to secure to himself a copyright for the composition, under the provisions of the act of Feb. 3, 1831, (4 U. S. Stat. at Large, 436,) by depositing before publication a printed copy of the title of the composition, as author and proprietor, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Southern District of New-York, where he resided at the time. The composition was afterward printed and published, and within three months from its publication he caused a copy of it, as printed and published, to be delivered to said Clerk. He also gave information of copyright being secured by causing to be printed and inserted in the several copies published the words prescribed by the fifth section of the act.

The act of 1831 confers upon the author and proprietor of a dramatic composition, duly copyrighted, the sole right and liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing and vending such composition, in whole or in part, for the term of twenty-eight years from the time of recording the title of such composition, in the manner directed by the act. The act of Aug. 18, 1856, (11 U. S. Stat. at Large, 138,) provides that any copyright thereafter granted under the laws of the United States "to the author or proprietor of any dramatic composition, designed or suited for public representation, shall be deemed and taken to confer upon the said author or proprietor, his heirs and assigns, along with the sole right to print and publish the said composition, the sole right also to act, perform or represent the same, or cause it to be acted, performed or represented, on any stage or public place during the whole period for which the copyright is obtained." The bill alleges that the plaintiff's play was designed and suited for public representation; that it was represented for the first time on the 12th of August, 1867, under his direction, and for his benefit, at the New-York Theatre, a public place of theatrical amusement in New-York, and was thenceforward represented there for eight consecutive weeks; that it met with great success, attracted crowds of persons, and was peculiarly profitable to the plaintiff to a large amount; that the particular cause of such success was what was commonly called, after such public performance, the "railroad scene" at the end of the third scene of the fourth act, in which one of the characters is represented as secured by another, and laid helpless upon the rails of a railroad track in such manner, and with the presumed intent, that the railroad train, momentarily expected, shall run him down and kill him, and just at the moment when such a fate seems inevitable another of the characters contrives to reach the intended victim, and to drag him from the track as the train rushes in and passes over the spot; that this incident and scene was entirely novel and unlike any dramatic incident known to have been heretofore represented on any stage, or invented by any author, before the plaintiff so composed, produced and represented the same; that the playing of said composition and scene caused the same to become famous in all parts of the United States and Canada and in England; that the chief value of the composition and its popularity depend upon said "railroad scene;" that it was repeatedly produced and represented by and for the advantage of the plaintiff in many cities and towns of the United States and Canada, to the profit of the plaintiff; that before learning of the alleged wrongs mentioned in the bill attempted by the defendants, the plaintiff had made arrangements for representing the play dramatically at New-York and in various places in the United States during the present Winter and the approaching Spring; that he accordingly commenced to represent the play at the New-York Theatre, in the City of New-York, on the 4th of November, 1868; that soon after the production, representation and printing of the play in the United States, one Dion Boucicault, a dramatic author and actor and theatrical manager, a subject of Great Britain, residing in England, procured a copy of said play by some means, and, without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff, prepared therefrom a play, which he called "After Dark," in which play he introduced several of the scenes and incidents of the plaintiff's play, varying them slightly, but following in them the invention and plan of the plaintiff's play, in a manner which was intended to differ from it only slightly, so as colorably to be a different work, while substantially retaining the attractive features of the plaintiff's play, and which contained, with only colorable variations, the said "railroad scene" of the plaintiff's play, substituting for the surface railroad an underground railroad, for the rescuer of the victim to be killed on the railroad a man for a woman, for the railroad station in which the rescuer was confined a cellar, and for the breaking down a door to escape and rescue the victim the breaking down a wall or the door in a wall; that the work of Boucicault is a palpable imitation of the plaintiff's said "railroad scene," and is plagiarized therefrom and put into the play called "After Dark," by Boucicault, for the purpose of obtaining the pecuniary benefit which might otherwise result to the plaintiff from the representation of his play; that the play of "After Dark" was performed in England without the plaintiff's consent, to the great profit of Boucicault, and was indebted for its success and profit to such imitation of said "railroad scene;" that Boucicault has sent copies of his play containing such plagiarism of said "railroad scene" to the defendants in the United States, for sale and performance for his own profit, and several copies of it are in the defendants' possession; that the defendants are intending, and have announced their purpose, to perform such play called "After Dark" publicly on the stage, at Niblo's Garden, in New-York, on the 16th of November, 1868, and every night thereafter till further notice, without the consent of the plaintiff; that such play and the plagiarism of said "railroad scene" are being rehearsed at Niblo's Garden, under the direction of the defendants, with a view to such public performance thereof, and that the defendant Palmer, acting for Boucicault, is about to sell copies of the play called "After Dark," with said plagiarized scene, to other persons in the United States, to be publicly represented. The bill prays for an injunction to restrain the defendants from the public representation, and from the sale for dramatic representation of the said "railroad scene" in "After Dark." The defence to the application on the facts is confined to showing by affidavits that the following matters were known prior to the taking out by the plaintiff of his copyright, namely, the representation on a stage of a train of cars drawn by a locomotive engine on a railroad; a like representation, wherein the train appeared to run over a man lying on the track; and a like representation, wherein the train appeared to run over a man lying on the track, who had been thrown thereon in a helpless condition by another of the characters, in order that he might be run over and killed. A story called "Capt. Tom's Fright," in the *Galaxy* for March 15, 1867, is also adduced to affect the validity of the plaintiff's copyright. There is no answer to the bill, nor is there any denial of the allegations that Boucicault procured a copy of the plaintiff's play and prepared therefrom the "railroad scene" in the play of "After Dark," and intended that the latter should only be colorably different from the "railroad scene" in the plaintiff's play, by making the substitutions before mentioned, and that the "railroad scene" in the play of "After Dark" was plagiarized by Boucicault from the "railroad scene" in the plaintiff's play. In the plaintiff's play there is a surface railroad, with a railroad station and a signal station shed or store-room. A signal-man appears, and a woman named Laura. At the request of Laura, the signal-man locks her in the shed. There are some axes in it. One Snorkey then appears. The signal-man then goes off. One Byke then enters with a coil of rope in his hand, and throws it over Snorkey, and tightens it around his arm, and coils it around his legs, and then lays him across the track and fastens him to the rails, and goes off, having by language given it to be understood that the intention is that Snorkey shall be run over by the train and killed. Laura, from a window in the shed, sees what is done. The steam whistle of the train is heard. She takes an ax and strikes the door. The whistle is heard again, with the rumble of the approaching train. She gives more blows on the door with the ax; it opens. She runs and unfastens Snorkey; the lights of the engine appear, and she moves Snorkey's head from the track as the train rushes past. This incident occupies the whole of the third scene of the fourth act. There is a good deal of conversation first between the signal-man and Laura, and then between Snorkey and the signal-man, and then between Byke and Snorkey, and then between Laura and Snorkey. There are stage directions for Laura to go into the shed; for the signal-man to lock her in; for Snorkey to enter; for the signal-man to go off; for Byke to enter with the coil of rope; for Byke to throw the coil over Snorkey, and tighten the rope around Snorkey's arm, and coil it around his legs; for Byke to lay Snorkey across the track, and fasten him to the rails; for Byke to go off; for the steam whistle to be heard; for blows at the door to be heard; for the steam whistle to be heard again, with the rumble of the train; for more blows on the door to be heard; for the door to open; for Laura to appear with the ax in her hand; for her to run and unfasten Snorkey; for the lights of the engine to be seen; for Laura to take Snorkey's head from the track, and for the train to rush past. These stage directions are separate and apart from the conversation; and are in italics, and in parenthesis, at the appropriate places in the progress of the scene. The substance and purport of the successive conversations in the scene are that Laura requests the signal-man to lock her in the shed and he consents; that Snorkey requests the signal-man to stop by signal the expected train and he refuses; that Byke gives Snorkey to understand that he is to be run over and killed by the train, and that Snorkey requests Laura to break down the door and release him. The idea is also conveyed by the language in the scene that Byke is about to commit robbery and murder at Laura's house, and that Snorkey is trying to give information of the fact. In the play of "After Dark" the "railroad scene" is in the third act. In the first scene of that act one Gordon Chumley is rendered insensible by drugs, and one Old Tom is thrown by force into a wine vault. In the second scene of that act Old Tom is represented as in the vault. There is an orifice in the vault which opens upon the track of an underground railroad. The rumbling of cars is heard, and lights flash through the orifice. Old Tom, through a door into an adjoining vault, sees two of the characters carry Chumley and break a hole through a wall and pass the body of Chumley through the hole, as he supposes, for concealment in a well or vault. Old Tom then finds an iron bar and resolves to attempt escape by enlarging the orifice in the wall opening on the railroad. Then follows scene third. The railroad is seen, with a circular orifice which ventilates the cellar in which Old Tom is. The body of Chumley is seen lying across the rails, and the arm of Old Tom and then his head is passed through the orifice. For this much of the scene there are only stage directions without spoken words. The following is a *verbatim* copy of the rest of the scene, the parts in parenthesis being stage directions: "Old Tom—About four courses of bricks will leave me room to pass. What is that on the line? There is something surely there. (A distant telegraph alarm rings, the semaphore levers play, and the lamps revolve.) Great Heaven! 'tis Gordon. I see his pale, upturned face—he lives! Gordon! Gordon! I'm here! He does not answer me. (A whistle is heard and distant train passes.) Ah! murderers. I see their plan. They have dragged his insensible body to that place and left him there to be killed by a passing train. Demons! Wretches! (He works madly at the orifice. The bricks fall under his blows. The orifice increases. He tries to struggle through it.) Not yet. Not yet. (The alarm rings again. The levers in the front play. The red light burns and a white light is turned to L. H. Tunnel. The wheels of an approaching train are heard.) Oh, Heaven! give me strength—down—down. One moment! (A large piece of wall falls in and Old Tom comes with it.) See, it comes, the monster comes. (A loud rumbling and crashing sound is heard. He tries to move Gordon, but seeing the locomotive close on him, he flings himself on the body and clasping it in his arms, rolls over with it forward. A locomotive, followed by a train of carriages rushes over the place, and as it disappears, Old Tom frees himself from Chumley and gazes after the train.) The play of "After Dark" has never been published by Boucicault, although printed by him for private use. The first inquiry is, what is meant by the act of 1856 by a "dramatic composition," what is meant by the "public representation" of a dramatic composition, and what is meant by the right to "act, perform or represent" a dramatic composition, on a "a stage or public place." The act of 1856 confers on the author or proprietor of a copyrighted "dramatic composition, designed or suited for public representation," the sole right of acting, performing or representing the same on a stage or public place, in addition to the sole right to print and publish such composition. The latter right must be considered as being conferred by the act of 1831, for although that act only speaks of a copyright for a "book or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut or engraving," yet, under the language of the act of 1856, a "dramatic composition, designed or suited for public representation," must be regarded as embraced within the act of 1831. A composition, in the sense in which that word is used in the act of 1856, is a written or literary work invented and set in order. A dramatic composition is such a work in which the narrative is not related, but is represented by dialogue and action. When a dramatic composition is represented in dialogue and action by persons who represent it as real, by performing or going through with the various parts or characters assigned to them severally, the composition is acted, performed or represented; and if the representation is in public, it is a public representation. To act, in the sense of the statute, is to represent as real, by countenance, voice or gesture, that which is not real. A character in a play who goes through with a series of events on the stage without speaking—if such be his part in the play—is none the less an actor in it than one who in addition to motions and gestures, uses his voice. A pantomime is a species of theatrical entertainment in which the whole action is represented by gesticulation without the use of words. A written work consisting wholly of directions set in order for conveying the ideas of the author on a stage or public place by means of characters who represent the narrative wholly by action, is as much a dramatic composition designed or suited for public representation as if language or dialogue were used in it to convey some of the ideas. The "railroad scene" in the plaintiff's play is undoubtedly a dramatic composition. Those parts of it represented by motion or gesture, without language, are quite as much a dramatic composition as those parts of it which are represented by voice. This is true also of the "railroad scene" in "After Dark." Indeed, on an analysis of the two scenes in the two plays, it is manifest that the most interesting and attractive dramatic effect in each is produced by what is done by movement and gesture entirely irrespective of anything that is spoken. The important dramatic effect in both plays is produced by the movements and gestures which are prescribed and set in order so as to be read, and which are contained within parenthesis. The spoken words in each are of but trifling consequence to the progress of the series of events represented and communicated to the intelligence of the spectator by those parts of the scene which are directed to be represented by movement and gesture. The series of events so represented and communicated by movement and gesture alone to the intelligence of the spectator, according to the directions contained in parentheses in the two plays in question here, embraces the confinement of A. in a receptacle from which there seems to be no feasible means of egress; a railroad track with the body of B. placed across it in such manner as to involve the apparently certain destruction of his life by a passing train; the appearance of A. at an opening in the receptacle from which A. can see the body of B.: audible indications that the train is approaching; successful efforts by A., from within the receptacle, by means of an implement found within it, to obtain egress from it upon the track, and the moving of the body of B. by A. from the impending danger, a moment before the train rushes by. In both of the plays the idea is conveyed that B. is placed intentionally on the track with the purpose of having him killed. Such idea is in the plaintiff's play conveyed by the joint medium of language uttered and of movements which are the result of prescribed directions, while in Boucicault's play it is conveyed solely by language uttered. The action, the narrative, the dramatic effect and impression, and the series of events in the two scenes are identical. Both are dramatic compositions designed or suited for public representation. It is true that in one A is a woman, and in the other A is a man; that in one A is confined in a surface railroad station-shed, and in the other A is confined in a cellar abutting on the track; that in one A uses an ax, and in the other A uses an iron bar; that in one A breaks down a door, and in the other A enlarges a circular hole; that in one B is conscious and is fastened to the rails by a rope, and in the other B is insensible and is not fastened; and that in one there is a good deal of dialogue during the scene, and in the other only a soliloquy by A and no dialogue. But the two scenes are identical in substance as written dramatic compositions in the particulars in which the plaintiff alleges that what he has invented and set in order in the scene has been appropriated by Boucicault. Nor is this a case of first impression. An arrangement of musical notes, forming a tune or air, is a musical composition, and the author who has invented it and set it in order and copyrighted it, is entitled to protection. The extent of that protection has been the subject of judicial interpretation. In the case of D'Almaine *vs.* Boosey, (1 Younge & Collyer's Exch R., 288,) the plaintiffs, proprietors of the copyright of an opera of Auber's, and also of another copyright of the overture of the same opera, and also of another copyright of the airs of the same opera, filed a bill in equity to restrain the defendant from infringing such copyrights. The defendant had published several of the airs with some alterations, in the shape of quadrilles and waltzes. It was claimed on the part of the defendant that his work was merely an adaptation of the original, and, therefore, not a piracy. But the Court (Lord Chief Baron Lyndhurst) held that if the defendant had published the original air, though with adaptations and harmonies, or for different instruments, it was a piracy, and that it was not like the case of an abridgement of a book, where the purpose of the abridgement was distinct from that of the work from which it was taken. On this subject the Court says: "It is admitted that the defendant has published portions of the opera containing the melodious parts of it; that he has also published entire airs; and that in one of his waltzes he has introduced seventeen bars in succession, containing the whole of the original air, although he adds fifteen other bars which are not to be found in it. Now, it is said that this is not a piracy—first, because the whole of each air has not been taken; and, secondly, because what the plaintiffs purchased was the entire opera, and the opera consists not merely of certain airs and melodies, but of the whole score. But, in the first place, piracy may be of part of an air as well as of the whole; and in the second place, admitting that the opera consists of the whole score, yet if the plaintiffs were entitled to the whole, *a fortiori*, they were entitled to publish the melodies which form a part. Again, it is said that the present publication is adapted for dancing only, and that some degree of art is needed for the purpose of so adapting it, and that but a small part of the merit belongs to the original composer. That is a nice question. It is a nice question what shall be deemed such a modification of an original work as shall absorb the merit of the original in the new composition. No doubt such a modification may be allowed in some cases, as in that of an abridgment or a digest. Such publications are in their nature original. Their compiler intends to make of them a new use; not that which the author proposed to make. Digests are of great use to practical men, though not so, comparatively speaking, to students. The same may be said of an abridgment of any study; but it must be a *bona fide* abridgment, because if it contains many chapters of the original work, or such as made that work most saleable, the maker of the abridgment commits a piracy. Now it will be said that one author may treat the subject very differently from another who wrote before him. That observation is true in many cases. A man may write upon morals in a manner quite distinct from that of others who preceded him; but the subject of music is to be regarded upon very different principles. It is the air or melody which is the invention of the author, and which may, in such case, be the subject of piracy; and you commit a piracy if, by taking not a single bar but several, you incorporate in the new work that in which the whole meritorious part of the invention consists. * * Now it appears to me that if you take from the composition of an author all those bars consisting of the air [illegible] from the entire air [illegible] without any material alteration it is a piracy, though, on the other hand, you might take them in a different order, or broken by the intersection of others, like words, in such a manner as should not be a piracy. It must depend on whether the air taken is substantially the same with the original. Now the most unlettered in music can distinguish one song from another, and the mere adaptation of the air, either by changing it to a dance or by transferring it from one instrument to another, does not, even to common apprehensions, alter the original subject. The ear tells you that it is the same. The original air requires the aid of genius for its construction, but a mere mechanic in music can make the adaptation or accompaniment. Substantially, the piracy is, where the appropriated music, though adapted to a different purpose from that of the original, may still be recognized by the ear. The adding variations makes no difference in the principle." An injunction was granted. The views of Lord Lyndhurst in that case were cited and approved by Mr. Justice Nelson in this Court in the case of Jollie *vs.* Jaques, (1 Blatchf. C. C. R., 618, 625.) They are eminently sound and just, and are applicable to the case of a dramatic composition designed for public representation. Such a composition when represented excites emotions and imparts impressions not merely through the medium of the ear as music does, but through the medium of the eye as well as the ear. Movement, gesture and facial expression, which address the eye only, are as much a part of the dramatic composition as is the spoken language, which addresses the ear only; and that part of the written composition which gives direction for the movement and gesture is as much a part of the composition and protected by the copyright as is the language prescribed to be uttered by the characters. And this is entirely irrespective of the act of the stage, or of the machinery or mechanical appliances, or of what is called in the language of the stage, scenery, or the work of the scene painter.

Now, in consonance with the principles laid down by Lord Lyndhurst, the plaintiff is as much entitled to protection in respect of a substantial and material original part of his "railroad scene," as he is in respect of the whole. Under the act of 1856 construed in connection with the act of 1831, he is entitled to be protected against piracy in whole or in part, by representation as well as by printing, publishing and vending. Although the act of 1831, in regard to printing, publishing and vending, uses the words "in whole or in part," and the act of 1856, in regard to representing, does not use those words, yet the act of 1856, by referring, as it does, to the right conferred by the act of 1831 as the "sole right to print and publish" the copyrighted composition, when such right is on the face of the act of 1831, the sole right to print and publish "in whole or in part," and by then conferring "the sole right also to act, perform or represent the same, or cause it to be acted, performed or represented on any stage or public place," must be held to confer the right to represent in whole or in part. All that is substantial and material in the plaintiff's "railroad scene," has been used by Boucicault, in the same order and sequence of events, and in a manner to convey the same sensations and impressions to those who see it represented, as in the plaintiff's play. Boucicault has indeed adopted the plaintiff's series of events to the story of his play, and in doing so has evinced skill and art, but the same use is made in both plays of the same series of events to excite, by representation, the same emotions in the same sequence. There is no new use, in the sense of the law, in Boucicault's play, of what is found in the plaintiff's "railroad scene." The "railroad scene" in Boucicault's play contains everything which makes the "railroad scene" in the plaintiff's play attractive as a representation on the stage. As, in the case of the musical composition, the air is the invention of the author, and a piracy is committed if that in which the whole meritorious part of the invention consists is incorporated in another work without any material alteration in sequence of bars, so in the case of the dramatic composition, designed or suited for representation, the series of events directed in writing by the author in any particular scene is his invention, and a piracy is committed if that in which the whole merit of the scene consists is incorporated in another work without any material alteration in the constituent parts of the series of events, or in the sequence of the events in the series. The adaptation of such series of events to different characters who use different language from the characters and language in the first play, is like the adaptation of the musical air to a different instrument, or the addition to it of variations or of an accompaniment. The original subject of invention—that which required genius to construct it and set it in order—remains the same in the adaptation. A mere mechanic in dramatic composition can make such adaptation, and it is a piracy if the appropriated series of events when represented on the stage, although performed by new and different characters using different language, is recognized by the spectator through any of the senses to which the representation is addressed, as conveying substantially the same impressions to, and exciting the same emotions in, the mind, in the same sequence or order. Tested by these principles, the "railroad scene" in Boucicault's play is undoubtedly, when acted, performed or represented on a stage or public place, an invasion and infringement of the copyright of the plaintiff in the "railroad scene" in his play. The substantial identity between the two scenes would naturally lead to the conclusion that the later one had been adapted from the earlier one. The charge of actual plagiarism on the part of Boucicault made in the bill is not denied. It is hardly possible that the resemblances are accidental, and that the differences are not merely colorable, with a view to disguise the plagiarism. The true test as to whether there is piracy or not is to ascertain whether there is a servile or evasive imitation of the plaintiff's work, or whether there is a *bona fide* original compilation made up from common materials and common sources, with resemblances which are merely accidental, or result from the nature of the subject. (Emerson *vs.* Davies, 3 Story, 768, 793.) Nothing that has been adduced on the part of the defendants affects the validity of the plaintiff's copyright on the question of the originality and novelty of the "railroad scene" in his play. The sale of Boucicault's play to other persons, with a view to its public representation, makes the seller a participant in causing the play to be publicly represented. An injunction must, therefore, issue restraining the defendant's from the public performance and representation, and from the sale for public performance and representation, or the "railroad scene" in the play of "After Dark," or of any scene in substance the same as the "railroad scene" in either of the two plays, as such scene is herein defined.

Thomas S. Alexander, William Tracy and J. F. Daly for the plaintiff; William D. Booth and J. W. Clarke, of Boston, for the defendants.

THE ERIE RAILWAY WAR.

Arguments of Messrs. Vanderpoel and Rapallo, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Cardozo.

August Belmont et al vs. The Erie Railway Company et al.—On the case being called, at 11 A. M. yesterday, Mr. Vanderpoel brought to the notice of the Court the fact that the order granted on the 15th inst., returnable this morning, requiring the plaintiffs and Mr. Davies to show cause why the order of Nov. 23, appointing a receiver, and the order of 25th November, defining the powers of the receiver, should not be vacated or modified, had been served, accompanied by an affidavit of Mr. Ensign, showing the commencement of suits against Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Work, Mr. Schell and Mr. Drew. to recover back the moneys paid on the July settlements, and also the complaint in the action of The People *vs.* The Erie Railway Company, and Judge Balcom's order thereon.

Mr. Rapallo read, in opposition, the affidavit of Mr. Belmont, and also the answer of Mr. Diven.

A discussion having arisen as to the power of a court on denying a motion, giving leave to renew it, Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel said no rule was better settled than that the Court on denying a motion may give leave to renew; and, where no such leave is given in the order denying the motion, the party can move to renew. In Standard *vs.* Williams, (10 Wend., 599,) Chief Justice Nelson held that if the matters set up in the motion be untrue, or can be satisfactorily explained, the proper course was, on a new notice, to ask for a *vacatur* of the rule denying the motion. This language was misapprehended by counsel who argued the motion in Mitchell *vs.* Allen, (12 Wend., 290,) Sutherland, J. "It is said in Standard *vs.* Williams, the party may apply to the Court upon notice to vacate the rule denying the motion. So he may; but not without leave of the Court previously obtained, which is always granted, if, in the circumstances of the opposition, there is anything to excite suspicion of unfairness, or a belief that the party moving is taken by surprise. Indeed, it is not unusual for the Court, without application, to annex such leave to a denial of a motion." In the case of Beilinger *vs.* Martindale, 8 Howard, page 113, Judge Guidley discusses the objection that the motion could not be renewed without leave, and says: "But I could give the defendant a right to renew his motion either on showing cause or not as he should be advised, if I were satisfied that the decision of the former motion was erroneously decided." In the case of Carneau *vs.* Bryant, 4 Abb., page 402, Judge Woodruff says: "The Justices of this Court do not separately review each other's decisions upon motions of this description, nor entertain a second motion to the same effect as a former, unless, upon leave given to renew in the order which it is in effect sought to rehear. If the party be not satisfied with the decision made upon the papers before the Judge, he should appeal, (Code, section 323,) and if through inadvertence, suspicion, or for other reasons, he finds that the merits have been inaccurately or imperfectly exhibited on the hearing, he should procure leave to renew the application upon further papers. In Smith *vs.* Spaulding, reported in 3 Roberts, 615, a motion to vacate an order of arrest had been made and denied. Subsequently, on the same and other papers, an order to show cause was granted, why the defendant should not have leave to renew his motion. On showing such cause leave to renew was granted, and the order of arrest was modified so as to reduce the amount of bail $500. On appeal Chief Justice ROBERTSON said, "It is now claimed that no fact appeared upon the face of the papers upon which such last motion was made different from those on which the first motion to vacate the order of arrest was desired, or, if there were any, no excuse is given for not furnishing them on the first motion. This raises the question of the propriety of the grant of leave to renew the prior motion, or, perhaps, rather to vacate the previous order made on such motion." The Chief Justice then went on to review various cases, and determines that leave to renew a motion rests in the discretion of the Court; and among other cases cites with approval the decision of that of the General Term of the Supreme Court in this district in the case of White *vs.* Monroe, namely: "The objection is made that the motion was a renewal of a previous motion, and that, although the latter was denied without prejudice to renew the second motion could only be made upon new grounds. It is entirely in the discretion of the Court to hear a renewal of a motion or not. They can, as they may deem advisable, hear it on precisely the same papers. This, of course, will rarely be allowed; it would be productive of most serious inconvenience, but still there may be occasions which would render it essential to justice." In the case of Smith *vs.* Spaulding, 3 Roberts, most of the new facts existed and were known to the party at the time the first motion was made, and some occurred after, and the Chief Justice, after recounting the new matter, says: "These were amply sufficient to make out a new case, and some of them were facts which occurred after the first motion was made, and the discretion of the Court would not have been improperly exercised on either motion, to vacate order or to reduce bail on such facts." Counsel then referred to the case *re* Livingston, 34 N. Y., 555, referred to by Ex-Judge Emott on Tuesday, and said that it did not conflict with, but so far as it had any bearing, sustains his (Mr. Vanderpoel's) proposition. First, the questions presented did not arise upon motions in the ordinary course of an action. Secondly, it was a special proceeding in equity instituted to remove a trustee, and came before the Court on petition. Thirdly, the decision on which the rehearing was obtained was, when made by Justice Leonard, a final determination and decree upon the merits. Fourthly, Judge Morgan, after having determined that the order appealed from must be reversed upon the grounds, first, that the petitioners had no standing in court, not being the proper parties; and, secondly, if that point had been waived, then upon the merits, page 574, discusses the proceedings connected with the rehearing, draws the distinction to which he (counsel) adverted, and says on the following page: "In relation to special proceedings, authorized by the Code, when the remedy may be had by petition under section 1, the rules governing ordinary motions do not apply. In the cases cited by Judge Morgan, Winship *vs.* Pitts, 3 Paige, 260; Astor *vs.* Ward, 3 Edw., 371, the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor was asked to interfere, not with a decision or an interlocutory motion, but with a final decree. Audubon *vs.* Excelsior Insurance Company, 27 N. Y., 216, was criticised by the counsel for plaintiffs, because the question of the modification of the judgment was determined as not properly under review in that action. The case was referred to by him (Mr. Vanderpoel) and associates, as showing a decision of the Special and General Term of the Common Pleas, acquiesced in by defendants' counsel in that action, that the Court at Special Term had the power to modify the judgment after it had been rendered. It was not reported among the published decisions of the Common Pleas. Whatever may be the rule where a decision is had on a petition, in those cases in which the party may seek relief by either commencing a suit or filing a petition, and in which the order made on the petition may be deemed to have the same effect as a decree, (if a bill had been filed on the same subject-matter,) the decision on a motion for the allowance of a provisional remedy or any other non-enumerated motion in the progress of the action is not considered *res adjudicata*. The taking of an appeal from the order of Justice Sutherland does not deprive the party of a right to renew the motion, or to ask to have the order reopened on new or additional facts. The appeal does not take away the jurisdiction and control of the Special Term. Even in case of an appeal to the Court of Appeals, the record remains in the Court below. A writ of error removed the record. Now the transcript must be remitted by the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court, and the decision of the Court of Appeals made the judgment of the Court below. In the case of Strong *vs.* Hardenbrough the default of the defendant had been taken at General Term, whereupon defendant appealed to the Court of Appeals; a motion was then made at Special Term to open the default and for leave to file exceptions to the report of the referee and make a case. This motion was denied, but with leave to renew at General Term after the dismissal of the appeal to the Court of Appeals. On this point Judge Hogeboom gave the following opinion: "I do not think the notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals was in the way of granting this motion. The appeal was ineffectual without an undertaking, and the judgment by default was not appealable. But even if the appeal had been regularly brought, it is well-established practice, notwithstanding such appeals, to permit in a proper case such proceedings as are now applied for, to be taken in the Court from whose judgment the appeal is taken. Nor do I think the Judge at Special Term should have declined to entertain the motion." The result arrived at, counsel stated, was a reversal of order of Special Term, and the leave asked for granted.

Mr. Rapallo then spoke. He said as so much time had been devoted to this case, he would at once approach the question of "jurisdiction" referred to at such length by the counsel on the other side. Mr. Vanderpoel had cited to the Court various cases, and urged that all the powers of this Court, with reference to dealing with the case in question, were based upon the provisions of the Revised Statutes, to which the Court had been referred. The statute treating of the powers of the Court of Chancery in many respects is merely declaratory. It confers jurisdiction upon a Court to act upon the application of parties who were not previously entitled to invoke its aid. It does not take away any of the powers of the Court of Chancery. Counsel then discussed at length the jurisdiction question raised on the statute alluded to with regard to the removal of the directors. He went on to show that it was not a limitation on the old powers of the Court of Chancery to relieve and protect stockholders, but an extension of that power to give other persons, not before entitled to bring such suits, the right to bring them. It was known that the act was passed in consequence of a decision of Chancellor Kent, in the case of the Attorney-General *vs.* The Bank of Utica, that the Attorney General could not proceed in equity, but must proceed in common law. Counsel argued that the charter was the contract between the stockholders and directors, under which they acquired rights of property which the Courts may be called on to protect. Under the old view of corporations as partaking of sovereign power, a different view had been taken of the law; but that idea lay at the root of all the restrictions on the powers of relief which the Courts could give. However, when corporations had become, as it were, convenient partnerships, this idea was cleared away, and the restrictions must disappear with it. Nothing contrary to that view was observed in the decision of Chancellor Kent, who affirms the right of the Court to control the directors as trustees of the stockholders. The Chancellor denied to the Court any general visitational power, and it was to supply this lack that the statute was passed. The scheme of the statute was to give a milder remedy than the entire destruction of the corporation. It went on to enumerate the powers of the Court of Chancery over corporations, mentioning those it possessed before the statute, as well as those given at its passing. The enumeration was not so connected with the subsequent provisions as to make them the only way of exercising those powers. Counsel then discussed at length the several sections of the statute, claiming that its effect was to sweep away the governmental ideas of corporate administration, and reduce it to the relation of trustee and *cestuis que truct*. This interpretation had been affirmed judicially. Counsel quoted a United States case to show that the change in the position of corporations had given the right to the stockholders to proceed against the directors for breach of trust, and to proceed in some cases against the Company. If the Court had jurisdiction, it could use all its tools. A receivership was one of those tools in a case where it was necessary it should be used, and the Court was the only judge of that necessity. There was no particular sanctity, he thought, in the property of a corporation. Receivers had before been appointed to look after corporate property. Where property is in the hands of persons who are misusing it, a receivership is the best remedy—not an injunction. It has been alleged that the other directors left the property of the corporation in the hands of three gentlemen, and that these three men were wasting and mismanaging the property. Why, then, was it unreasonable to appoint a receiver? In reply to Mr Field, counsel said he had never heard of a railroad being managed by a receiver except in a mortgage case, but he could cite a stage company case with which the Court was familiar.

Court—In that case you refer to I am satisfied that the company was insolvent, and had authorized the receiver to run the stages long enough to wind the affairs up.

Mr. Rapallo remarked that in that case the Court acted from its general equity jurisdiction, and not from any statutory power. At present they were engaged in discussing the propositions that the Court having no jurisdiction to make this order, it must be set aside. He thought that subject would be more properly argued on a regular appeal, but he was now arguing before His Honor that the Supreme Court had this jurisdiction, and this order should not therefore be set aside unless he were satisfied that Judge Sutherland had overlooked some important points. Some matters in this suit were not controverted. The three gentlemen he alluded to had obtained for themselves the control of this vast Company. They had issued $25,000,000 of stock unlawfully; they had used the property so controverted for their own private gains, producing public distress and inconvenience, and risking the property of the Company and the interests of its stockholders. This was the evil against which the suit had been directed. It was alleged by Mr. Belmont that his purchase of stock was in good faith, as was the suit itself, although there had been some charges that this suit was brought in the interests of other persons. He did not wonder at their vindictiveness to Mr. Drew, as he had been a friend and had gone over to the opponent. If Mr. Drew had aided Mr. Belmont with a dollar it was a foolish investment. He could gain nothing by this suit. Counsel had not received one dollar of his money. The fear of Gould and Fisk was that if a proper receiver were appointed they would be called to an account of matters, which they did not desire. Actions had been commenced against some of those named which would probably be answered in proper time and place. Counsel then proceeded to discuss the right of the Company to issue convertible bonds. In May they had exceeded the authorized issue of stock by the issue to Mr. Drew of $5,000,000. Then, last Spring, there was a further issue of $10,000,000 of stock, and another of $2,000,000, which was the basis of the July settlement. This made $34,000,000 of stock. Since then it is claimed that they had issued $26,000,000 of stock. The whole framework of the law with its provisions as to how the stock should be increased, was in direct conflict with the claim of the defendants. There was no provision in the act that the directors might create stock even in conversion of the bonds. He claimed that the decision of Judge Sutherland in last Spring's cases, was directly on the question of the power of the directors to increase the stock. That was the only point raised in the case of the people last Spring. The injunctions did not refer to fraudulent issues but to all issues, and were necessarily based on the decision that there was no power to make the issues. Counsel then reviewed the issue of bonds made last Spring, claiming that the issue of $5,000,000 of bonds produced to the Company but 72½, while Mr. Fisk got for the stock 80, thus making $375,000 which did not come into the treasury. Who got that profit might be inferred from the agreement made when the bonds were issued between Drew, Fisk and Gould to divide the profits of unnamed transactions. Fisk does not deny that he claimed from Drew a share in these profits. He had not dared to deny this matter, because two men could be witnesses against him. The vindictiveness with which they pursued Drew was explained from the fact that but for his informing they would be safe. When they quarrelled counsel would have failed in his duty to his clients not to have used information thus thrown in his way. That was Mr. Drew's connection with this case—that of an accomplice who was willing to turn State's evidence. Then they fled, and later came the compromise with Mr. Schell. This gentleman was not a director. Drew, Fisk and Gould were. Gould swears he withdrew his opposition reluctantly. What overcame his reluctance? Was it a promise that he should be Treasurer and President? Why did they, if this was such a foul transaction, reluctantly consent? Could they plead they were babies? Gould and Fisk were not famous for allowing anything to be done that they disliked. The answers they made were, in fact, admissions of fact and denial of motives. They presented a remarkable series of coincidences resulting in placing them in control of the Company, and all against their wishes. They say they obtained the control without any design, and have not used it improperly. When they came into power the stock was at $34,000,000. Immediately after this, they received from Mr. Drew $5,000,000 and upward, and it is averred they kept the directors in ignorance of their acts. Mr. Drew's affidavit shows he was kept in ignorance of the issue of convertible bonds. It was charged that after this settlement $3,000,000 were issued, and since the election $23,000,000. Mr. Gould's answer was that he had not issued stock to that extent, which would be true if they had only issued $25,999,000. It amounted substantially to an admission. There was a denial of the issue of $20,000,000 to influence election. Probably that proposed issue never got beyond the form of convertible bonds in the hands of a confederate. But the other $26,000,000 was not denied, except as to the extent. They had a right to infer from Mr. Gould's petition in the McIntosh suit that $20,000,000 of illegal stock had been issued. It was coupled with the statement that there was just that amount of the stock in the market. It was not probable that so disinterested an officer as Mr. Gould could have intended to aid a corner in that way. They say the convertible bonds were issued before election, but they don't say how long previous nor that they were issued before he was President. He denies that the stock was issued secretly, but he does not deny that it was kept from the stockholders—the parties who had a right to know it. It was not denied that the market price of the stock was reduced by these issues. The stock sold below 50 cents. Mr. Gould sought the aid of the Court to permit it to be brought back at par. Such kinds of things it was that alarmed stockholders and made them desire to have their property taken from such hands. Was there, counsel asked, any fact undenied which supplied a motive for these actions? Having read that part of the complaint which avers that "they have sought to obtain control of large sums of money to lock it up and thus break down the markets," counsel contended this statement was not denied.

After some unimportant discussion, the Court directed the case to stand over until this morning, at eleven o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Peckham, Mullin and Daniels, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
560—Ives vs. Ives.	372—Martin vs. Silberhorne.
361—Bishop vs. Taggert et al.	373—Frecking et al. vs. Lamore.
362—Bolles, Receiver, &c., vs. Duff et al.	374—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.
363—Hathaway vs. Wehrkam.	376—Watson vs. Bamberger et al.
364—Woodworth vs. Morris.	377—Watson vs. Bamberger, impleaded.
365—Hackly vs. Hope et al.	378—The People vs. McK. Holly.
367—Meyer et al. vs. Amidon.	379—Levy vs. Hart.
368—Collins vs. Clark.	143—Claflin et al. vs. Ball et al.
369—McGuire vs. Bertine.	144—Duhring et al. vs. Ball et al.
370—Devoe et al. vs. Marchant et al.	145—Davis et al. vs. Ball et al.
371—Melina vs. Salter.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
176½—Cowles vs. Tomlinson.	197—Bell vs. Stevens.
189—Staten Island R. R. Co. vs. Vil. of Edgewater, &c.	198—Percival vs. Gilman et al.
190—Brainnan, Trustee, vs. Salisbury Manufacturing Co. et al.	199—Lyon et al. vs. Kettner et al.
191—Messerole et al. vs. Stiefel et al.	200—Ferris vs. Aspinwall, impleaded, &c.
192—Emerson vs. Davis.	201—Lansing vs. Livingston.
193—De Sansure et al. vs. Parmly et al.	202—Bassford vs. Richardson et al.
194—State of Tennessee vs. Powell et al.	204—Schenck vs. Wiener.
195—Furman, executor, et al. vs. O'Connor et al.	205—Kahn vs. Considine et al.
196—Furman, executor, et al. vs. O'Connor et al.	206—Lyon vs. DeComeau et al.
	207—Messerole vs. Steefel et al.
	208—Blyer vs. Trussel et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer Business and Civil Calendar.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
5891—Werner vs. Devereux et al.	4799—Murphy vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
5895—Sherwood vs. Croft et al.	4809—Johnson vs. Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
4517—Fibell vs. National Express Co.	4813—Adler et al. vs. Rosenband.
4823—Leveritt vs. Elliott et al.	4907—Roll vs. Dessonlawrry, impl'd.
4849—Hancock vs. Young et al.	4985—Read vs. Saunders et al.
5071—Whitehouse vs. Hibbard et al.	5055—Shephard vs. Kish.
5523—O'Reilly vs. Schultz.	5097—Cook et al. vs. Caulkins, et al.
5577—Libas vs. Newland.	5277—Pursell vs. Hanford.
5619—Landsberg vs. Crawford et al.	5241—Lyall et al. vs. Lord.
5837—Collins et al. vs. Bathgate.	5361—Fitzgerald vs. Colligan.
5865—Parsons vs. Salen et al.	5499—Avery vs. Barton et al.
6019—Wenschench et al. vs. Jaruslowski.	5535—Tornbum vs. Seymour et al.
6025—Crosby vs. Braiser.	5607—Holden vs. Mackey.
6137—Packer vs. Wetzel et al.	5649—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Whitney et al.
6129—Packer et al. vs. Wetzel et al.	5693—Tweddle et al. vs. Schafer.
1741—Barton vs. Isaacs et al.	5791—Wheelwright et al. vs. Keller.
1955—Duncan et al. vs. Mason et al.	5819—Cogswell vs. Ione Silver Mining Co.
2235—Hamlin et al. vs. Lowenstein.	5823—Thomas vs. Ballard.
3055—Broadwell vs. Hoffner.	5827—Cutter vs. Wetzel et al.
38[illegible]9—Great Western Ins. Co vs. Koop et al.	5843—Pattison vs. Hurd.
4313—McDaniels vs. Bevins.	5857—Hiris et al. vs. Shields.
4735—Middleberger vs. Fowler, Ex'r., &c.	5869—Uhe vs. Schlessinger.
4777—McGrath et al. vs. Youngs.	5897—Livingston vs. Weil.
	5911—Lamply, Adm'r., &c., vs. Clark.
	6153—Nones vs. Baren.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
5849—Parsons vs. Salem et al.	5180—Leverett vs. O'Neill et al.
5862—Shamry vs. Lyon Ex'r.	5208—Lynde et al. vs. Howe.
5850—Hetzelberger vs. Devereux et al.	5246—Anglo-Austrian Bank vs. Fremont.
6040—Schnarzwaelder vs. Gedney et al.	5290—Lederle vs. Bauer et al.
5406—Selden vs. Bayley.	5360—Wilcox vs. Wetzel et al.
5408—Same vs. Same.	5262—Wilcox vs. Wetzel et al.
5470—McGrane vs. Lucas et al.	5380—Davis vs. Levy et al.
2692—Wicks vs. Reid et al.	5458—Dominguez vs. Cum. Coal Co., of N. S., et al.
3368—Claflin et al. vs. Griswold et al.	5492—Dickson vs. Crawford.
4222—Shea vs. Richardson et al.	5536—Fitts et al. vs. Dixon.
4223—Same vs. Same.	5552—Knapp vs. Leazynsky.
4260—Wood vs. American Washing Fluid Co.	5614—Claflin et al. vs. Regensberger.
4352—Great Western In. Co. vs. Thayer et al.	5638—Scribner vs. Mitchell.
4464—Straub vs. Milleman, impl'd, &c.	5640—Clark et al. vs. Coles et al.
4484—Birdseye et al. vs. Monitor Horse Shoe Co.	5864—Shumway et al. vs. Curtis.
4788—Frazier vs. Clemanchy impl'd.	5865—Pitt et al. vs. Kuler.
4804—Fields vs. Devlin et al.	5906—Clark et al. vs. Eddy et al.
4916—Story, Adm'r, &c., vs. Orange & Alex. R. R. Co. et al.	5908—Clausen vs. Wall.
4952—Fielding et al. vs. Morgan et al.	5936—Woodruff et al. vs. Hart.
4964—Spelman et al. vs. Smith et al.	5988—Loeb et al. vs. Findlay.
4984—Turtel vs. Levy.	6046—Redman vs. Arnheim et al.
5044—Russell vs. Sanborn.	6070—Weller vs. Bliss, impl'd, &c.
5112—Glass vs. Karcher, impl'd, &c.	6080—Hotchkiss vs. Blakely, impl'd, &c.
5148—Hoyt, Ex'r, &c., vs Valentine.	6100—Waring vs. Shears.
	6146—McKee vs. Empire Sewing-Machine Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 11 A. M.

Reserved Case.

No. 158—Elmendorf et al. vs. Savage et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
267—Reilly, Administrator, vs. Banks.	486—Smith vs. Duchardt.
235—Powers vs. Crosby.	825—Weston vs. Morgan et al.
135—Henschel vs. Wilkins et al.	1159—Loeschenkohl vs. Bendall et al.
445—Sherman et al. vs. U. S. Fire and Marine Ins. Co. of Baltimore.	1141—Rankin vs. Broadway Savings Institution.
——Rankin vs. Van Loon.	1234—Bartram vs. Bendall.
323—Heffernen vs. Ross, President.	1002—Cantor et al. vs. Adams.
533—Las vs. Baltzer et al.	1268—Bongage vs. Fine et al.
541—Sterling vs. Hoyt.	1130—Core vs. Simonson.
535—Noah vs. Viennot.	1132—Bergen et al. vs. New-York Coll. of Spec. Med.
709—Denison vs. Goldstein.	1086—Kriesteller vs. Am. Soc. for Ameil. Jews.
975—Berkscher, et al. vs. Moirs.	1191—West et al. vs. Cronk.
740—Straussman vs. Low.	
700—Redfield vs. Dorman.	

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
508—Bierman vs. Lalor.	504—Barnes vs. Eagleson.
482—Sheppard vs. Brooks.	506—Young et al. vs. Ross, President.
520—Stouvenel vs. Bateman.	540—Todd et al. vs. Davis et al.
1196—Harris vs. Cleveland.	552—Son vs. Hermann et al.
156—Lambert et al. vs. Coastwise Co.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1263—Garretson vs. Selover.	720—Faron vs. Tyng.
788—Pierce vs. Poole.	1538—Barnes vs. Smith et al.
1505—Sinclair vs. Allavie.	1540—Stettheimer et al. vs. Home Ins. Co.
1509—Borneo Co. et al. vs. Heinemann.	1541—Munroe et al. vs. Salera et al.
1522—Beattie vs. Webb.	1542—King et al. vs. Sutherland.
1523—Sykes vs. Leonard.	1543—Fettretch et al. vs. Montgomery.
1524—Lienan et al. vs. Dinsmore.	1544—Hale vs. Amour.
1527—Yocum, Assignee, vs Kelly, Sheriff.	
796—Goodenough Horse-Shoe Co. vs. Man. F. Ins. Co.	

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
631—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	715—Lewis et al. vs. Woods et al.
1485—Fannin vs. McMullen et al.	1170—Schwartz vs. Sherry.
587—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	1056—Dawson vs. Jay.
588—Same vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.	1565—Lombard et al. vs. Chambers.
1415—Witte vs. Tradesmen's National Bank.	1545—Friedman vs. Schwartz.
1537—Leipzager vs. Castle.	1546—Emanuel vs. Schwab.
87—Konig vs. Leiger.	1547—Wyncoop vs. Winchester.
	1549—Rerr vs. Rosenshard.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar Called by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1137—Leaney vs. Schneider.	986—Miller vs. Levy.
——Taste vs. Archibald.	——Klauber vs. Kruger.
——Campbell vs. Pickett.	1122—Fletcher vs. O'Keefe.
894—Newman vs. Marx.	1125—Stengel vs. Schluster.
——Bird vs. Matthews.	1129—Frier vs. Metropolitan Paper Collar Co.
1063—Carpenter vs. Carpenter.	1131—Leobolde vs. Zeinberg.
1023—Ludlow vs. Straus.	1138—Kinnelly vs. Harris.
831—Fleisch vs. Kaiser.	1139—Montgomery vs. Franklin.
863—Fleisch vs. Schmid.	1140—Dejonje vs. Knapp.
875—Cames vs. Skiff.	1145—Mattison vs. Lowenthal.
883—Day vs. Ferris.	1146—Mattison vs. Lowenthal.
——McQuade vs. Wagner.	1148—Baldwin vs. Maenel.
903—Larman vs. Pennefeather.	1149—Bachelor vs. Longbrace.
903½—Larman vs. Pennefeather.	1150—Zaber vs. Rabe.
923—Koch vs. Koch.	
948—Danderand vs. Douglass.	
959—Rosenfield vs. Kieser.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—BROOKLYN—DEC. 18.

Nos.	Nos.
51—Wright vs. Miller.	72—Ocean Nat. Bk. vs. Olcott.
54—People vs. Van Nostrand.	73—Havens vs. Sackett.
58—Van Brunt vs. Doubleday.	75—Atwater vs Atwater.
59—McDonald vs. Osborn.	76—Thompson vs. Whitlock.
61—Wheeler vs. Parsons.	78—Cheeny vs. Woodruff.
65—Shaver vs. West. Union Tel. Co.	73—Bolus vs. Nuhn.
66—Philips vs. Campbell.	51—Greenfield vs. Greenfield.
67—Marvin vs. State of New-York.	12—Brown vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
	22—Atkinson vs. Martin.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN—DEC. 18.

Nos.	Nos.
129—Bedell vs. Maxwell.	138—Brauenliche vs. Schwell.
135—Andrews vs. Gordon.	143—Inness vs. Lynch.
136—Kellholz vs. Zimmerman.	149—Guglemoni vs. Camp.
137—Kelley vs. Kellogg.	16—McKay vs. Hatch.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE EXEMPTION OF LEGAL TENDERS—CONCLUDING ARGUMENT OF MESSRS. O'GORMAN AND O'CONOR IN THE BANK CASES—THE EXEMPTION DENIED.

The People of the State of New-York ex rel. The Bank of New-York vs. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.—The argument in this case, made on behalf of the relators, has been reported. The respondents make the same points in this case as made in the other bank cases before heard, and then, proceeding to the subject of the exemption of legal tenders, in substance say:

In the reason and nature of the thing there is no ground for implying a power in Congress, or an intent in Congress, to exempt from State or other taxation, the United States notes commonly called legal tenders. They were intended to be, and in practice have become, the principal circulating medium of the country. They were designed to become the lawful money of the country, and in practice have become, as might have been easily foreseen, the only money in use. To make the current money of the country in the hands of individuals exempt from the common burden of contributing, like other property, to the expense of the local Government would be an extraordinary policy. The intent, purpose and effect of the acts authorizing these notes was to create a new currency—a new circulating medium, a new kind of money—in the United States, which was to be a substitute for and to take the place of a metallic currency. Paper money was substituted for metallic money. The paper money was called United States notes; but none of it was in any sense a promissory note. The Government did not, in fact, contract thereby to pay the bearer on demand, or at any time, for a promise to pay in a new promise is not a promise to pay at all, and inasmuch as these notes were by the act a legal tender in payment of all debts, the only payment that the holder of them could legally demand would be a delivery of new notes of the same kind. They were promises to make other promises, to be renewed *ad infinitum*. A paper money which is not by the terms of the contract payable in specie, or some other recognized value, is but a promise to pay with promise. To say, then, that these notes were designed or used to borrow *money* on the credit of the United States is a confusion of language. All the credit they sought was that the receiver should confide in the promiser's promise to promise again whenever he was requested to do so. There never was a debtor so poor or dishonest that he might not justly claim credit from all the world to this extent. The notes (so-called) were by the act made money of the United States, just as much as metal coined by the United States. As far as the credit of the United States was involved in the issue of these notes, no greater responsibility was assumed than is assumed by any Government in coining or otherwise affixing a stamp to metal, and affixing to it a certain nominal value, although by mixing or debasing the metal, its real value, in use or exchange, may have been totally destroyed. The acts in question endeavored to confer a prescribed value on certain stamped paper, which they compelled the citizens of the country to take in payment of all debts due or to become due by the Government to them, or by them to the Government, or to one another. By this means, instead of borrowing money, Congress made money, and rendered borrowing unnecessary. There is really neither debtor nor creditor in respect to these notes. The supposed debtor does not promise to pay, and cannot be compelled to pay, except by a new promise. There is no loan or evidence of loan. The protection from State interference accorded by the Constitution to the exercise by the Government of the power of borrowing, cannot be involved in such a case. In fact, the issuing of those notes was neither more nor less than the creation, by right or without it, of a conventional money. It was the dictate of a supposed necessity; and so far as the measure was enforced by power or acquiesced in for convenience, the notes became, and were, for all purposes of trade and business, including taxation, conventional money. They were, and are, in every relation wherein they perform any function or fill any office, simply money. In any other aspect they have neither actual nor technical value. The State of New-York and the Court in question acquiesced in their creation and concur in dealing with them as lawful and conventional money. As between parties thus regarding them, they had a substantial value to the owner; they were money, and consequently a proper subject of taxation, and could not fairly be exempted from it.

The acts of Congress relating to the financial operations of the Government during the civil war afford evidence that Congress did not intend that the notes in question should be exempt from State taxation. They are, throughout, distinguishable from all other issues of the Government by a name specially and exclusively appropriated to them. They are called "United States notes." None of the general clauses of exemption apply to them. The act to authorize the issue of United States notes, &c., passed Feb. 25, 1862, after providing for the issuing of these notes, contains in its second section a provision to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, the Secretary is authorized to issue coupons or registered bonds, both bearing interest, and to dispose of the same for coin for Treasury notes, or for "United States notes"—that is the notes now in question. Immediately following this clause these words occur: "And all stocks, bonds and other securities of the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority." The Ways and Means act of June 30, 1864, authorizes an issue of interest-bearing notes or coupons, or registered bonds, and it authorizes the disposition thereof for certain interest-bearing securities of the United States, and "for lawful money of the United States." These words have now become descriptive of "coin" and "United States notes"—the terms employed in the previous act. And this very clause immediately precedes the general exemption declared in this act, as follows: "And all bonds, Treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority." The word "other," when used in this way, refers to the subjects *ejusdem generis* as those instruments in the enumeration or specimens expressed. In both of these acts it is manifest that interest-bearing securities or obligations were alone referred to by the clauses of exemption. In the first act the contrast between the exempted securities and these "United States notes" is quite apparent; but in the second it is intensely clear. The notes are described as "lawful money," while the thing exempted is not lawful money, but "obligations." If this special exemption expressed in the act of March 3, 1863, section 1, coupled with section 3 of the same act, can be applied to "United States notes issued under the provisions of this act," it is an anomalous case, probably an inadvertence or slip of legislation—and the plaintiff in error cannot derive any benefit from it on this writ of error. The relator should have shown that it held some particular amount of United States notes issued under this particular act, and should have claimed under this particular act. Neither of these was done, and this Court cannot supply the defect in its proceedings.

An act of Congress, providing that lawful money paid by Government to its creditors should be forever exempt from taxation by State authority, would be unconstitutional and void. Consequently, if the exemption declared in the act of March 3, 1863, be applicable to the United States notes mentioned in section 3 of that act, and the question is properly presented on that record, the exemption must be disallowed. Unless the writ of error is dismissed, (for reasons stated in the preceding bank cases,) the judgment of the Court of Appeals of New-York should be affirmed.

Richard O'Gorman and Charles O'Conor for respondent.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

BANKRUPT DISCHARGES MUST BE APPLIED FOR WITHIN A YEAR.

In the matter of Thompson Greenfield, a Bankrupt.—BLATCHFORD, J.—The adjudication of bankruptcy in this case was made on a voluntary petition on the 28th of August, 1867. On the 22d of October, 1868, the bankrupt petitioned for his discharge. The petition is in the form of Form No. 51, and does not state either that no debts have been proved against the bankrupt, or that no assets have come to the hands of the assignee. The question arises whether a discharge must be withheld for the reason that the bankrupt failed to apply to the Court for a discharge from his debts within one year from the adjudication of bankruptcy. It has been decided by the District Court for the Northern District of New-York (in re Willmott, 2 Bankrupt Register, 76) that section 29

of the act requires that in all cases a discharge must be applied for within one year from the adjudication of bankruptcy, and that if it be not applied for within that time it cannot be granted. Such is also the view of the authors of two elementary works on the statute, (Avery & Hobbs' Bankrupt Law, page 210; James' Bankrupt Law, page 133.) My attention has not been called to any other authority on the subject.

I have serious doubts whether this is the proper construction of the twenty-ninth section. The language of that section is, "that at any time after the expiration of six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy, or if no debts have been proved against the bankrupt, or if no assets have come to the hands of the assignee, at any time after the expiration of sixty days, and within one year from the adjudication of bankruptcy, the bankrupt may apply to the Court for a discharge from his debts." It is contended that the provision consists of two parts, and is to be read as if it were worded thus: 1. At any time after the expiration of six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy, and within one year from the adjudication of bankruptcy, the bankrupt may apply, &c. 2. If no debts have been proved against the bankrupt, or if no assets have come to the hands of the assignee, the bankrupt may, at any time after the expiration of sixty days from the adjudication of bankruptcy, and within one year from the adjudication of bankruptcy, apply, &c. There is no doubt that the privilege granted by the act must be enjoyed, if at all, subject to the conditions and limitations as to the time of applying for the discharge, which are imposed by the act. The only question is as to what are the limitations.

In order to maintain the construction which would withhold a discharge in this case, the words "and within one year from the adjudication of bankruptcy," must be held to apply equally to, and be connected equally with and to qualify equally, each one of the two branches of the same sentence which precede them therein, the one branch consisting of the words, "at any time after the expiration of six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy," and the other branch consisting of the words, "if no debts have been proved against the bankrupt, or if no assets have come to the hands of the assignee, at any time after the expiration of sixty days." Now, the first of such branches contains a complete idea in itself—"at any time after the expiration of six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy"—without any aid from anything contained in the subsequent words—"and within one year from the adjudication of bankruptcy." But the second of such branches does not contain a complete idea in itself. It merely says that in the case of no debts proved or in the case of no assets, then at any time after the expiration of sixty days; but it does not state where the computation of the sixty days is to commence. The idea would have been complete if it had said, "after the expiration of sixty days from the adjudication of bankruptcy." The words "from the adjudication of bankruptcy" must be supplied in the second of such branches from some source, otherwise it has no meaning. Those words are found in the first of such branches and if they had been transplanted from their position in the first of such branches, and placed in the second of such branches after the words "sixty days," there would have been no doubt whatever that the words, "and within one year from the adjudication of bankruptcy," were intended and must have been held to qualify and apply to both of such branches. But in judicial construction such transplanting would be a forced process. In the use of written language qualifying words generally relate back to something that precedes and do not reach forward to something that follows. The words "from the adjudication of bankruptcy," which are needed to make sense of the second of such branches, are found immediately following it in the words, "and within one year from the adjudication of bankruptcy," and naturally relate back to, and apply to, and qualify, the second of such branches, so as to make it read "at any time after the expiration of sixty days, and within one year, from the adjudication of bankruptcy." Now if the clause, "and within one year from the adjudication of bankruptcy," be thus necessarily adjunct and auxiliary to the second of such branches, in order that it shall have any sensible meaning, such clause thereby becomes an integral part of the second of such branches, and the sentence thus resolves itself into two members which provide severally, (1,) that at any time after the expiration of six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy, but not sooner, the bankrupt may apply, &c.; (2,) that if no debts have been proved, or there are no assets, he may apply at any time after the expiration of sixty days from the adjudication of bankruptcy and not sooner, provided he applies within one year after such adjudication. In this view, if debts have been proved and there are assets, he is obliged to wait for six months, but after that he is not restricted in time. If he is in a position to apply after waiting only sixty days, he must do so within a year. It may have been thought that when there are debts proved as well as assets in the hands of the assignee there should be no requirement that the application for a discharge be made within a year after the adjudication; but that when there are either no debts proved or no assets, there ought to be such a requirement. It is difficult, indeed, to see a reason for such a distinction; but not more difficult than it is to see why there should be such a requirement in any case. The provision in section 21 against unreasonable delay will not work more in the interest of creditors by reason of such requirement, because by virtue of such requirement a delay of a year, which might otherwise be unreasonable, is made reasonable.

Still, in view of the decision before referred to, and of the fact that there would be greater mischief in granting a discharge in this case on a mistaken view of the statute than in erroneously withholding one, I shall refuse a discharge, with a view to afford an opportunity for a review of the question involved by the Circuit Court on a proper proceeding to be instituted under section 2 of the act.

Sullivan & Bracken for the bankrupt.

THE WATSON & CHANEY CASE—FOURTH DAY OF THE SECOND SUIT.

The United States vs. The Premises and Machinery at Nos. 171, 173 and 175 Christopher-street.—The trial of this case is still occupying the attention of the Court, and is likely to continue to do so for the rest of the week. The Government rested their case on Wednesday afternoon, not having introduced any testimony different from that given on the former trial. The claimant's evidence thus far is also the same.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

OBSTRUCTING THE WAY OF THE LAW.

Yesterday morning Capt. Uriah Lawson, of the schooner *A. W. Thompson*, was taken into custody by two Deputy Marshals, charged with "obstructing an officer of the United States in the discharge of his official duties, and impeding the administration of justice."

The circumstances of the offence are alleged to have been as follows: The schooner was on the 10th instant seized and taken in charge by the Marshal, to await action for a collision, in which the schooner was alleged to be the defaulter. The Marshal had a Deputy in charge who left the vessel for a temporary purpose, but which was sufficient to give Capt. Lawson a chance to slip her anchor and to give the officer the slip at the same time. When the officer returned the vessel was scudding before a favoring breeze for New-Haven. Unfortunately, however, the schooner ran against a rock at Hell Gate, and the Captain was forced to go to Astoria, where he was arrested and brought to New-York. The prisoner was held for trial.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

A German named George Lubes was arraigned before the same Commissioner, charged with having executed a fraudulent bond in a recent tobacco transaction with the Government. He was committed for examination.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 17.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER—MOTION TO TRANSFER TO THE FEDERAL COURT.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Credit Mobilier of America, et al.—The plaintiff herein claims to be a stockholder in the Union Pacific Railroad Company. In July last he commenced an action against this Company and the "Credit Mobilier," in which he alleged that the latter was a corporation created by virtue of the laws of Pennsylvania; that the corporators of the Mobilier are mainly directors in the Union Pacific Railroad Company; that it (the Mobilier) is a kind of close corporation; that the Railroad Company had contracted with the other for the construction of a large portion of its road at certain rates per mile; that such rates were excessive and would result in large profits to the stockholders and to others interested in the Mobilier; that the Railroad Company was not authorized to make such contracts; but, on the contrary, if the Company were to perform the work, the large profits to be derived, and which under the arrangement go to the Credit Mobilier, would accrue to the Railroad Company and greatly benefit the stockholders. It was furthermore charged that the organization of the Credit Mobilier was collusive, and the agreement made between the two corporations fraudulent and made for their benefit.

To-day the case came before the Court on a motion made by the defendant, the Union Pacific Railroad Company to have the cause removed to the Federal Courts, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed in July last. This act, among other things, provides as follows: Section 2. "And be it further enacted that any corporation or any member thereof, other than a banking corporation, organized under a law of the United States, and against which a suit at law or in equity has been or may be commenced in any Court, other than a Circuit or District Court of the United States, for any liability or alleged liability of such corporation, or any member thereof, as such member, may have such suit removed from the Court in which it may be pending, to the proper Circuit or District Court of the United States, upon filing a petition therefor, verified by oath, either before or after issue joined, stating they have a defence arising under or by virtue of the Constitution of the United States," &c.

There can be little doubt that this act was passed by Congress in view of this particular case; such, at least, was insisted upon by counsel.

The motion was opposed mainly on the ground that the causes of action implicated both Companies; that they could not be separated as parties defendant; and inasmuch as one of the defendants was not entitled to a removal to the United States Courts, the other could not have the motion granted. The Court reserved its decision.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—DEC. 17.

Before Judge Sutherland and a Jury.

THE LIABILITIES OF BANKS AS TO INDORSED CHECKS.

The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. The National Bank of North America.—This case involves an interesting question of law, and is of importance to bankers and all other men of business in this City and elsewhere. The question is substantially this: Can a bank which pays a check given for value and drawn to order on an unauthorized indorsement be made liable to the payee for the payment of the amount a second time? The facts of the case briefly stated are these. One Arthur Bois insured his life in the plaintiff's Company, of which one S. S. Norton was a regularly authorized agent for the purpose of soliciting insurances and receiving payments of premiums. It is not pretended, however, that Norton had any authority to sign or indorse checks for the Insurance Company. Mr. Bois, for the purpose of paying his premium, gave a check for the amount on his bank—the defendants in this action—to Mr. Norton, the agent. The check was made payable to the order of the plaintiffs, but the same did not come into their hands, for the reason that Norton indorsed it, presented it to the defendants, and drew the money. The plaintiffs not having received the money, and upon inquiry learning that Bois had given his check for the amount, they commenced this suit against the bank to recover it. They contended on the trial that the same law applied as though the bank had paid out the money on a forged check. Having done so, it was their own loss, as it would be in such a case their own fault in not detecting the fraud. Here was the case of an agent, who was not authorized to draw, or indorse checks for the plaintiffs. It was the defendants' own fault if they paid the money under such circumstances.

On the part of the defence a motion was made to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that in law a check drawn on a bank is simply a request by the drawer to the bank to pay to the payee a certain sum; that the bank does not become liable on a check or draft until it is accepted; that in the case of an ordinary check the acceptance is the certification. In this case the check was not certified, but having received the indorsement of Norton, as agent for the plaintiffs, it was paid.

Judge SUTHERLAND stated that he had some doubts as to the law of the case, but after consultation with some of his brethren of the Bench he decided to dismiss the complaint and leave the plaintiffs to their remedy by appeal.

Several decisions were cited *pro* and *con.*, some of them quite recent. The Judge said he was surprised to find, upon examination, that the law on the point in dispute is so unsettled in this State. The case will be taken to the General Term in the first instance.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Lowery and Fransiola; for the defendants, Messrs. E. W. Dodge and J. R. Flanagan.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judges Lott, Barnard, Gilbert and Tappan.

JURISDICTION IN A SURROGATE'S CASE.

Isabella Hall vs. Bartholomew B. Chappell, one of the Executors of Joseph H. Hall, deceased.—This is a case in which the District-Attorney of Westchester County exercised jurisdiction in a will case, owing to the Surrogate having been disqualified from admitting the will to probate, he having been named in the will as an executor. The following points were made by counsel for complainant on appeal: The District-Attorney has no jurisdiction in this matter. The Surrogate of the County, at the time the complainant presented her petition to the District-Attorney, was not disqualified. It is true he was named as an executor in the will referred to in the petition, but had not qualified, and the petitioner states he declined and refused to act as executor. The Surrogate being named as executor in the will merely disqualifies him from admitting the will to probate. If the Surrogate was at that time disqualified, then the County Judge took jurisdiction. The petitioner states she is informed and verily believes that the County Judge was disqualified, but she does not state anything in her petition by which the Court can see how he was disqualified. It appears from the testimony that in February, 1867, the County Judge assumed to have jurisdiction, and issued a citation in this very matter. The County Judge seems to think that because the complainant consulted his law partner after he issued the citation, he was disqualified from acting. Instead, however, of disqualifying the County Judge from acting as Surrogate, his law partner was disqualified from acting as Attorney. Assuming that the District-Attorney had jurisdiction, the testimony shows that the District-Attorney erred in making the order removing Mr. Chappell, the executor.

Counsel for the respondent made the following points: The Surrogate, John W. Mills, had no authority to act in the premises, because he was appointed an executor in said will. William H. Robertson, County Judge, was disqualified from acting in the matter of said estates, because he was one of the firm of Close & Robertson, who were interested in said estate. On the return day of the citation to said Chappell, requiring him to show cause why he should not be superseded, &c., the only objection to the jurisdiction of the District-Attorney acting as Surrogate was the alleged jurisdiction of John W. Mills, Surrogate of Westchester County. It is insisted that if the Surrogate, John W. Mills, is not prohibited from acting by the statute before referred to, he is disqualified by reason of being counsel for said Chappell. No appeal having been taken from the order superseding letters testamentary issued to said Chappell, no question can arise as to the propriety of granting such order.

Grenville T. Jenks and John P. Jenkins, for appellant; Close & Robertson, for respondent.

A MECHANIC'S LIEN FOR LABOR, &C.

John Kerby vs. Kiernan B. Daly.—This action was brought to foreclose a mechanic's lien for $8,743, part of a balance claimed by plaintiff to be due for work, labor and materials, furnished by him in the erection of certain buildings for defendant in the town of Morrisania. Appellant urges that the claim of the plaintiff was not proved sufficiently to entitle him to recover; that the special contracts set up in the answer were clearly established by the testimony, and should have been found by the referee; that the value of the work and materials used in these buildings is much less than claimed by plaintiff and found by the referee; that the counter claim for defective and unskillful workmanship should have been allowed defendant; that on the facts sworn to by the plaintiff and found by the referee, the plaintiff was not entitled to a lien, and therefore should not have recovered in this action, and the judgment should be reversed.

Respondent represents that the questions in this case were questions of fact. One was whether there was a contract to do the work for any particular amount. Another was whether the plaintiff had done the work on the house according to the plan in the book. And another, which depended upon the last named, was whether any deduction should be made because the plaintiff had not done the work according to the plan; that it was claimed for the defendant before the referee that the plaintiff had no lien for the materials used in the buildings, because he did not furnish the same. It is submitted that the plaintiff, and he alone, furnished the materials and paid for them, and that he is clearly within the law of 1854; that the law gives a lien for digging the well and cistern and grading the ground; that at the time of settling the case the referee, upon the request of defendant, and under the plaintiff's objection, undertook to make other findings of fact in addition to those contained in his report, and allowed exceptions to such findings, and this is all void, as the referee, after having made his report, lost jurisdiction of the case judicially, and could not then make any new or other findings of fact to sustain or overthrow his report, and that the judgment should be affirmed.

Close and Shepard for appellant; Dykman, Mills and Cochran for respondent.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

The Examining Committee appointed at the present General Term, consisting of Messrs. Frederick A. Ward, C. L. Sanderson and Ralph E. Prime, yesterday reported in favor of admitting the following named gentlemen: Sidney A. Sherman, A. E. Mudger, Simon Dunn, F. H. Little, L. K. Church, Henry L. Nelson, E. F. Hopke, F. E. Wilson, F. E. Sausen, John B. Tallmadge, Robert H. Strahan, Peter B. Good, Edgar M. Easton, G. W. Kneabel, James S. Dane, Judah B. Voorhees, E. L. Kinney, J. W. Jones, Frederick A. Wheeler. The report was confirmed by the Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Jones.

DEMURRER—DEFECT OF PARTIES.

Johnston et al. vs. Bennett et al.—This action was brought to recover the amount of a bill of goods sold and delivered to the defendants by the false representations and deceit of the defendants. The sale was made by the late firm of Dunkle, Johnston & Co., hat manufacturers of this City, which firm was subsequently dissolved, and the assets and good-will thereof were assigned to John J. Johnston and A. Boynton, who brought the present action. The defendants demurred to the complaint on the grounds: 1. That there is a defect of parties plaintiffs in the mission of G. W. Dunkle and R. W. Dickey, two of the persons who were parties in business with the plaintiffs under the firm name of Dunkle, Johnston & Co. 2. That the pretended cause of action could not be assigned or transferred by said Dunkle, Johnston & Co., so as to give the plaintiffs a right to sue in their own names and to maintain the action; that an action for deceit was not assignable. The Court rendered the following opinion: The principle laid down in Haight *vs.* Hoyt, 19 New-York R., 464, controls this case, and under it the demurrer must be overruled. The case of Haight *vs.* Hoyt proceeds so far as the point involved in the case at bar is concerned, upon sections 1 and 2 of article 1 of title 3 of chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes. (See opinion of Judge Grover, at p. 467, and of Denio, J., at p. 474.) When Zabriskie *vs.* Smith (13 N. Y. R.) was decided, these provisions of the statute do not appear to have been called to the attention of the learned Judge (Denio) who delivered the opinion. Demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer within twenty days; if not, then judgment for plaintiffs, with costs.

Fithian, Clark & Smith for demurrer; B. C. Thayer opposing.

SURROGATE'S COURT—DEC. 17.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

THE PATULLO ESTATE—OPINION OF THE SURROGATE.

This matter having been reached in its order to-day, on the call of the calendar the Surrogate said: I have been served with an alternative writ of *mandamus* from the Supreme Court, issued on the relation of the Public Administrator, and commanding me to decide the questions raised before me by this application according to a certain construction of law and fact which that Court has indicated in its writ. I have made my return to the writ, respectfully denying the power of the Supreme Court to command me in advance to construe statutes or decide issues of fact in any particular manner, or in favor of any litigant party; and I have further submitted that the Surrogate has the exclusive jurisdiction to decide all questions pending before him subject to the action of the Supreme Court, only, on appeal. The argument upon my return has been had before that honorable Court, and the papers taken for a decision. Pending that decision, the action of the Surrogate is not free, and every judicial tribunal, however humble, should be free, that it may be independent in its action. I desire therefore not to try this case at this time, or to take any action upon the contested administration. The application made by the Public Administrator, and the objections made to it by the party interested in the estate, will therefore stand adjourned till the January Term of the Court, unless the *mandamus* shall be sooner decided by the Court above.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 17.

By Judge Cardozo.

Champlain Bowen et al. *vs.* Chase et al.; motion denied without costs.

Strever et al. *vs.* Schneitzer; motion denied.

Rothschild *vs.* Houseman et al.; motion granted.

Caldwell, Jr., et al. *vs.* The Pioneer Iron Works et al.; motion denied.

Isaacs *vs.* Reavy; attachment may issue unless the defendant pay $10 costs, and submit to an examination on Monday next.

Caulfield et al. *vs.* Kendrick et al.; motion granted.

The People ex rel. Davies, Jr., &c., *vs.* Tucker, &c.; see memoranda of decisions.

Gillet et al. *vs.* Mackay et al.; motion granted; costs to abide the event.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 17.

By Judge Jones.

Henry Roberts *vs.* John Baird et al.; motion to vacate judgment granted.

Rush C. Hawkins *vs.* George Bliss, Jr.; motion granted.

Samuel Robinson et al. *vs.* John Consaulus et al.; motion to set aside judgment granted.

Caroline Gordon *vs.* Sarah E. Hartley et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

Storer *vs.* Allen; the counsel in this action are requested to attend before me next Saturday, at 10 A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 17, 1868.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...	109⅝	25 Cent. Nat. Bank...	110½
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	110⅝	100 West. U. Tel.	36⅝
10,000 5-20 C., '65	107⅝	200 do	36⅜
5,000 5-20, C., '65..new c	110	15 Adams Ex	49
18,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67	110⅛	100 do	48⅞
30,000 do.......b3	110⅛	20 Amer. Ex	44
14,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C..	105⅝	100 Mer. U. Ex	15⅞
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	68¼	400 do	16
20,000 do	68⅜	100 N. Y. Cen	126⅜
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s	65⅞	500 do	126½
1,000 N. Car. 6s, new..	62½	100 do.....2d call	127⅞
10,000 do....bet. call	62⅜	100 Erie	40
10,000 do......2d call	62⅛	200 do.......b30	40½
10,000 do	63	125 Mich. Cen	120
4,000 Missouri St. 6s	90	20 Clev. & Pitts	84
1,000 Erie 1st M	101	100 Chi. & N. W	76
1,000 Harlem 1st M...	100⅛	100 C. & N. W. Pf..	78⅝
3,000 do	100	200 Clev. & Tol	102
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98⅛	400 Lake Shore	100⅜
2,000 M. & St.P. 8s 1st	102	60 do	100⅜
5 Am. Ex. Bk	114	100 Mil. & St. P	65
8 do	113¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	84
35 B'k of the Commonwealth	115	50 N. J. Cen	112
20 Fourth Nat. Bank	105½	100 do	112½
5 do	106	100 Ohio & Miss	29⅜
		50 Han. & St. Jo. Pf..	91

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C...	114⅝	$30,000 Tenn. 6s...new	68½
3,000 5-20 C., '62.....s3	110⅞	9,000 Ala. St. 8s	88
5,000 do	110⅛	3,000 Ill. Cen Bds	114¼
2,000 5-20 C., '64	106⅞	1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	103
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '65	107⅛	5,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	97
160,000 5-20 C., '67	110	100 Pac. Mail	111⅛
185,000 do.......s3	110	100 Canton Co. bet. call	48
20,000 do.......b3	110	120 Adams Ex	49
50,000 do.......s30	109⅝	50 Amer. Ex	45
5,000 5-20 C., '68	110⅜	100 N. Y. Central	127¼
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R..	102⅝	200 Hud. R....bet. call	126⅜
6,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅜	400 Mich. Cen	122
1,000 do	105¼	200 Clev. & Pitts	82
40,000 U.S. 6s, P.R. Iss.	99½	300 Mil. & St. P	64¾
3,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c..	55⅝	100 Tol., W. & W. Pref.	70
9,000 N. Car. St. 6s.	65⅜	50 do	70⅛
5,000 do	65⅝	50 P., Ft. W. & C	110
2,000 N. C. St. 6s. new	62⅝	50 Chic. B. & Q	171
15,000 do	62⅛	95 Bos., H. & E	26
5,000 R. I. St. 6s	101½	100 Lake Shore	100⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	68⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts	82⅝
10,000 do	68⅜	600 do.......s30	82½
1600 N. Y. Cen	126	200 do	82⅝
900 do	126⅛	600 do	82⅜
200 do.........c	126⅜	500 do.......s30	82
200 Erie	40	400 do	82⅝
300 Reading	97	200 do	82⅜
200 Mil. & S. P	64⅝	1200 C. & N. W	76
300 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	83½	500 do.......b30	76⅝
700 P., Ft. W. & C	110¼	600 do	76½
200 Ohio & Miss	29⅜	200 do	76⅜
1100 Mich. So. & N. I.	86½	200 do.........c	76⅜
500 Chi., R. I. & P	107⅜	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	78⅛
1200 do	107½	200 do	78¾
200 do	107⅜	300 do.........c	78⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Va. 6s, new	57½	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf..	83⅛
20 American Ex	44	200 Ohio & Miss	29⅛
10 Wells-Fargo Ex	26	300 Mich. So. & N. I.	86⅛
100 do	25	200 do.......b3	86⅛
800 N. Y. Cen	127½	100 do.........c	86⅝
100 do	127¼	600 Clev. & Pitts	82⅝
600 do.......b3	127⅛	200 do.......s30	82⅛
600 do	127⅛	200 Clev. & Tol	101½
700 do.......s3	127⅛	200 C., R. I. & Pac	107½
300 do.......s3	127⅛	100 do	107⅜
100 do.......b3	127⅛	100 do	107½
200 do	127⅛	400 Chi. & N. W	76⅝
100 Pac. Mail.........c	111½	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	77⅞
500 do	111½	100 do.......b3	77⅝
400 West. Un. T	36⅜	500 do	77⅝
100 do.......s3	36⅛	100 Boston W. P	14
200 Reading R	96⅝		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Adams Ex	49	300 P., Ft. W. & C	110⅛
600 N. Y. Cen	127⅛	100 do.......s3	110⅛
100 do	127⅛	100 Ohio & Miss	29⅛
400 do	127⅛	200 Mich. So. & N. I.	86
200 Erie	40	200 Clev. & Tol	101⅛
200 do	39⅞	500 Clev. & Pitts	82⅛
100 P. M. St. Co	111⅛	500 do	82
500 Mil. & St. P. Pf	83⅛	100 do.......s10	82
300 Reading	97	800 Chi., R. I. & P	107⅛
800 do	96⅞	100 Chi. & N. W	75⅞
200 do.......s30	96⅞	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf...	78⅛

THURSDAY, Dec. 17—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day reflect a weakness in the market from the near approach of the January Gold Interest to be paid out of the Treasury Office, chiefly to our own people, who realize the premium upon their coupons at once. The amount of this interest to be collected for foreign account is comparatively small, and not likely to affect the currency for Exchange. The sales of Gold opened at 134⅞ ₩ cent. and declined to 134⅝@⅝@½ ₩ cent. The Cash Gold is easy for immediate delivery, and this fact, in connection with the decline of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. on yesterday's sales, caused a somewhat improved inquiry for Exchange, which we quote this afternoon at 109⅛@¼ for 60-days on London, and 110⅞ short sight.

The demand for Money to-day has been quite sharp at 7 ₩ cent., on call, and 7 ₩ cent. and liberal commissions, either in the way of Gold Interest or Brokerages, offered to carry Stocks over the New Year or for 30@60 days. We notice no substantial evidences, however, of a renewal of the "locking up" process on the eve of the Quarterly Bank Statement of Jan. 4, which some of our sensational neighbors report as having been determined upon. The Public Funds apparently felt the pressure for Money to-day to the extent of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. decline, while the State and Railway Stocks were firmer than yesterday, and the speculation in the latter was carried forward without much reference to the price of Money.

The pressure upon the market for the Public Funds was chiefly upon the new 5-20s of 1867, which sold to the extent of $300,000 or $400,000, this afternoon, at 110 ₩ cent. cash, and 109⅞, seller to deliver in 30 days. The other descriptions of 5-20s were also weak; and the 10-40s sold at 105¼ ₩ cent. The advance of yesterday in New Tennessee Bonds was maintained, and there was a further rise in North Carolinas, both Old and New. The Virginias and Missouris were again firm. In the Railways there was a buoyant feeling in New York Central, and a rapid rise from 125⅞@126@127@128@128⅛ ₩ cent., succeeded by a reaction to 127@126⅞@127⅛ ₩ cent. The transactions in the Stock were active, but not in amounts corresponding with the large and sudden advance in price. The movement, however, in this favorite Stock, was sufficient to impart a fair degree of steadiness to the Western Roads as against the prevailing talk of tight Money for the remainder of the Old Year. The weakest on this list was Michigan Southern, and the strongest Michigan Central. The former dull at 86⅛, the latter in demand at 122 ₩ cent. The Michigan Central Company, it is said, will divide 15 ₩ cent. in January, to wit, 5 ₩ cent. cash, out of the net earnings of the past 6 months, and 10 ₩ cent. in Stock, to take the place of a corresponding amount of the 8 ₩ cent. Bonds of the Company paid off by the Sinking Fund. The Miscellaneous Share list is again weak on Pacific Mail. The Stock is adversely affected by the near approach of the completion of the Pacific Railway lines, Union and Central, which will probably meet before the 4th of July next, near Salt Lake, and thus perfect an unbroken Railway from New-York to Sacramento, 1,830 miles west of the Missouri River at Omaha, and about 3,500 miles from this City. The problem as to what extent this great achievement of internal communication is to affect the passenger and freight traffic of the Pacific Mail steamers from New-York to Panama, through the Carribbean Sea, and thence up the long coast line of the Pacific Ocean to San Francisco, remains to be solved.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. Gold is weak at 134⅝@⅝; Exchange firm, 109⅛@¼; Public Funds, 109⅞@110 for the 5-20s of 1867; the Railways firm on New-York Central and Rock Island:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	105⅜	105¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅞	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110
American Gold Coin	135	134⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	68⅛	68⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	56	55⅝
Missouri Bonds	90	90
North Carolina Bonds, old	65.	65⅜
New-York Central	125⅜	127⅛
Erie Railway	40⅛	40
Reading Railway	96⅞	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	108⅛
Northwest Common	75⅞	75⅞
Northwest Preferred	77⅞	77⅞
Michigan Southern	86½	86⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110⅞	110⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	83⅛	82⅞
Pacific Mail Company	112⅞	111⅛
St. Paul Preferred	83⅛	83⅜
St. Paul Common	64½	64⅛
Toledo and Wabash	55⅞	55⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	109¾	5-20 coupon 1867	110
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881	114¾	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	106	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1871	120
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅜	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1874	110
5-20 reg., 1864	105⅜	5 ₩ cent. coup. 1874	117
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	106⅞	End. coupons, 1874	115
5-20 reg., 1865	106	10-40 reg.	102⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅜
5-20 coup. '65, n. is	109⅞	6s Currency	99⅞
5-20 reg., 1867	105⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	106	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1873	100
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	110	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. ex. c.	68
N. Y. 7 ₩ c. Canal, 1870	100½	Tenn. 6 ₩ c., n. bds.	68⅜
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1872	100½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55½
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1873	100½	Virginia 6s., n. bds.	57
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1874	100½	Georgia 6s	80
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1875	100½	Georgia 7s, n. bds.	92¾
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1877	101	North Carolina 6s	65½
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1878	100½	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	62½
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1874	99	Missouri 6s	89½
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft '60	102	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	89¾
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '62	102	Louisiana 6s	64
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	102	Louisiana levee bds	60
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870	102	California 7s	130½
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	102	Cal. 7s, large bonds	128½
Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879	102½	Connecticut 6s	101
Illinois War Loan	102½	Rhode Island 6s	101

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	124	Bank of the Republic	121
Mechanics'	129	Hanover	116
Phenix	108	Market	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	112	Nassau	105
State of New-York	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	133
Commerce	124	Park	153
American Exchange	113½	Fourth National	105½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	91	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	107	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76½
Erie 1st M. ext	101	Quin. & Tol. 1st M., 1890	70
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	91½	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	84	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	98
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69–'70	101	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96
Hud. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. '69–'72	114½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s '82	114	Cleve. & P. 2d M	93
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	111½	Cleve. & P. 3d M	85
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2d M	91	Cleve. & P. 4th M	78
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	97	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	102
Pacific R. 7's guar by Mo	94	Chi. & Alton inc	90
Ill. Cent. 7 ₩ c. 1870	114½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Peninsula R. R. bonds	85
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds	86	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	102
Han. and St. Jo. L G	105	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. d	87
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd	93	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	88½
Tol. & W. 2d Mort	83½	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	73½
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	73	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96

We understand that the right of Brokers to sell the proxy to vote on the Stock of their customers is in a fair way to be tested, either at law or before the Executive Committee of the Stock Exchange. The case in point is that a party in Pittsburg, on a proper margin lodged with his New-York Brokers, (one of the first houses in the Street,) bought 1,500 shares of Cleveland and Pittsburg Stock before the recent closing of the transfer books. The Stock was transferred to the name of his Brokers, and on application by another party anxious to buy their way to the control of the Road, they sold their proxy for one ₩ cent., without crediting this premium to the account of their customer. The latter now comes forward with the Money to take up the Stock, demanding at the same time the proxy of his Brokers to vote upon his own property. If refused, he will, of course, enter his *caveat* at Cleveland against the proxy of his Brokers to the amount of his own Stock, presenting at the same time the Certificates, duly transferred by assignment and power of attorney.

We rejoice that this question of selling proxies by Brokers, in whose names the Stock of Railways chance to stand on the closing of transfers, is thus to be fairly and squarely made; not because the Brokers are in the practice of appropriating the premiums paid for such proxies, but to settle the principle that no Road ought to be thus sold out to mere Stock adventurers without the consent of the actual owners of the property, whether they have paid for their holdings in full or have made their Brokers secure in carrying it for their account. The case could not be made a more emphatic or striking one than on the present desperate attempt to transfer the Cleveland and Pittsburg control to the unscrupulous gang of Railway wreckers who have been buying proxies for the January election, nor could its decision be made more conclusive nor the example more useful for the future government of the Street than against the highly respectable firm of Brokers and Bankers who have been held to responsibility for trading off the rights of their customers.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $850,696 64; total payments, $1,049,764 91; balance, $91,223,966 71. The receipts include for Customs, $254,000; for Gold Notes, $79,000.

The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, No. 20 Union-place, has, in addition to its usual semi-annual dividend of six and five per cent., declared an extra dividend—being the fourth of the same kind within four years—of three per cent. on deposits not exceeding $1,000 undisturbed for three years; two per cent. on similar deposits undisturbed for two years, and one per cent. on similar deposits undisturbed for one year. These extra dividends have been made as an act of justice to depositors, whose money has contributed most toward the surplus.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of Dec. 16 says:

"Hogs and the product have been greatly excited, and under a speculative demand, prices advanced decidedly. A 'short crop' belief has taken a strong hold of packers, and this is the chief cause of this demand. Drovers represent that the great bulk of the Hogs are in, and if this is the case there cannot be over one-half of last season's crop, which seems absurd. We have, however, to deal with facts, and therefore state that pork-packers have been exceedingly anxious to get pork the past week—to secure it at as low a rate as possible, it is true, but at the same time taking care to get it, making the price somewhat of a secondary consideration. The stringent money market seemed to have no influence whatever, for it was clear that there was no scarcity of money among the provision men.

There has been an active demand for hogs during the week, and, stimulated by a widespread belief that the crop is a short one, the eagerness shown by packers to get hogs indicated that the price was regarded a secondary consideration. Drovers have had matters pretty much as they pleased, and, in truth, it may be said that they were masters of the situation. Packers' agents have been out on the various lines of railways, securing the hogs in advance, so that, to a great extent, the hogs, when they reached here, had been preëngaged. It is, therefore, not surprising that hog dealers should regard their property highly, and toward the close of the week they gave the early birds the cold shoulder, and asked extravagant rates in many cases. It was not uncommon to hear a drover ask from $10 to $11 gross upon first entering the market, influenced and excited by the interviews he had with the buyers sent out to meet him. The pens have been kept clear, and not only this, but the supply has been wholly inadequate to meet the demand. The reports brought in from the interior by drovers are that nearly all the hogs are marketed, and it is surprising to see how generally these stories are believed, and this faith acted out.

The advance for the week is shown by the following comparison:

	Dec. 8.	Dec. 15.
Live Hogs	$7 75@$8 50	$8 25@$8 75
Dressed Hogs	9 40@10 15	10 25@10 75

At Chicago, packing is far behind that of last season at this date, but at this city, Louisville and St. Louis, it is in advance of last season. It should be born in mind, however, that Hogs were brought to market unusually early last season, owing to the scarcity and high price of corn, and therefore a comparison with last season is not a fair one. If we compare the packing this season, so far, with that done at the leading places in 1865 and 1866, it will be seen that it is far greater than it was then. There are valuable lessons to be learned by an investigation of the past, which the trade neglect too much. We would recommend those who may have a copy of our annual report of the pork trade for 1855–6 to read it.

The receipts of hogs by the various routes during the week were as follows, and for the season, compared with other seasons:

By railways	53,124
By river	806
From Kentucky	1 805
Driven in	2,964
Slaughtered at Plainville	2,092
Slaughtered at Newtown	1,300
Total for the week	62 091
Previously reported	164 898
Total for season	226,989
Same time in 1867	283,577
Same time in 1866	244 010
Same time in 1865	193,934
Same time in 1864	357,843
Same time in 1863	332,427
Same time in 1862	479,698
Same time in 1861	315,841
Same time in 1860	300,077
Same time in 1859	404,126
Same time in 1858	346,878
Same time in 1857	302,698
Same time in 1856	328,355
Same time in 1855	313,702
Same time in 1854	228,885
Same time in 1853	275,666
Same time in 1852	326,341
Same time in 1851	344,188
Same time in 1850	311,592
Same time in 1849	288,226

The receipts for the corresponding week with the past last season were 35,448, and for the same week in 1866, 64 574. At this date last season Hogs sold at $6 75@$7 25 gross, and $8@$8 75 net, with a firm market.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following statistics:

The receipts of Flour and Grain for the week ending Dec. 12, at the undermentioned Lake ports, were:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago	60,185	154,969	196,994	106,442	15,248	18,687
Milwaukee	13,946	221,018	4,265	17,789	1,029	5,978
Toledo	10,088	27,105	77,652	15,152	810	2,250
Detroit	13,689	4,466	6,384	1,447	4,847	....
Cleveland	5,084	11,865	9,450	6,380	425	1,400
Totals	102,902	419,423	294,745	147,210	23,349	27,724
Prev. week	102,452	505,527	416,724	170,786	19,826	22,166
Cor. w. 1867	45,283	216,356	317,419	100,124	41,712	13,451
Cor. w. 1866	37,858	112,880	54,446	38,275	18,440	8,541
Cor. w. 1865	39,666	302,920	166,729	107,098	16,978	10,522

The following will show the comparative receipts of flour and grain at the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 12, in the years indicated:

	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls	4,075,937	3,624,326	3,948,561	3,334,475
Wheat, bush	30,948,363	29,127,569	27,560,439	27,975,491
Corn, bush	30,802,510	31,029,604	37,873,740	27,630,117
Oats, bush	18,992,262	11,211,839	12,521,850	13,009,283
Barley, bush	2,613,270	2,913,402	2,222,374	1,930,406
Rye, bush	1,689,634	1,682,792	2,373,080	1,391,520
Total bush	84,746,139	78,955,206	82,501,503	71,956,817

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offer a limited amount of their First Mortgage Bonds at par. Nine hundred and sixty miles of the line west from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869. The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be first-class in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward, and the rapidity with which it has been executed, are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equaled." The report states that any deficiencies that exists are only those incident to all new roads, and that could not have been avoided without materially retarding the progress of the great work. Such deficiencies are supplied by all railroad companies after the completion of the line, when and wherever experience shows them to be necessary. The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 137 locomotives and nearly 2,000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 90 miles more *en route*. The total expenditure for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on the line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company have already received $22,158,000 of this subsidy, of which $1,280,000 was paid Dec. 6, and $640,000 Dec. 14.

GOVERNMENT AID—SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more*. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2,386,870. They would have been greater, if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own materials for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories, must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years—*six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest at 6 per cent. from July 1, 1868, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street, and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A new pamphlet and map was issued Oct. 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Dec. 15, 1868.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bleecker-st., e. s., 40.9 ft. s. of Christopher-st., 19.8x78.3	$13,925
Christie-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Bayard-st., (irregular)	30,000
Christie-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Bayard-st., 25x77.6	25,000
Duane-st., s. s., 130.2 ft. w. of Broadway, 117.3x75.9	nom.
Lots Nos. 1,196 to 1,201 inclusive, Benson estate	10,000
Mercer-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Amity-st., 25x100	29,250
4th-st., n. s., lot No. 159, Minthorne estate, 25x96	11,500
24th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	9,250
31st-st., s. s., 285 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.5x123.7	20,500
40th-st., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9	9,750
47th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x100.5	20,000
54th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25.3x26.4x24.11x25	1,200
54th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	17,500
55th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	nom.
56.6 n. of 110th-st., and 305 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100	3,200
75.5 n. of 110th-st., and 305 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100	3,300
72d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x102.2	16,000
77th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	2,000
77th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x102.2	7,600
110th-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.10	14,250
114th-st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100	2,100
118th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100	5,000
125th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x200	31,000
141st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 100x125	2,000
147th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x99.11 / 148th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x99.11	14,000
Avenue A, n. e. corner of 82d-st., 51.2x98	6,000
2d-av., e. s., 76.7 ft. n. of 19th-st., 1.1½x100	nom.
6th-av., n. e. corner of 134th-st., 24.11x85	4,000
10th-av., n. e. corner of 59th-st., 100.5x305	60,000

Leases Recorded.

Stanton-st., Nos. 228 and 230, 5 years, per year	$1,000
Bleecker-st., No. 117, 10 years, per year	2,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen and Nevins sts., n. w. corner, 25x100	$12,000
Butler-st., n. e. s., 141.8 ft. n. e. of Hoyt-st., 16.8x100	4,300
Cranberry-st., n. s., lot No. 38, Middagh's map	8,500
Crown-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of New-York-av., 10x127 x10 / Montgomery-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of New-York-av., 5x127.9	500
Degraw-st., n. s., 99.8 ft. e. of Smith-st., 0.4x50x0.4 x50x17.6x100x17.10	8,000
Forrest-st., n. s., 271 ft. w. of Washington-st., 29x100	nom.
Hickory-st., n. s., 147 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 21x100	750
Hopkins-st., n. s., 281.1 ft. e. of Throop-av., 3.5x100	137
Huntington-st., s. s., 358.4 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x100	7,000
Huntington-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x100	7,000
Liberty-st., n. s., 217 ft. west of Eldert's lane, 100x100	680
Macon-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 100x100	100
Montgomery-st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of New-York-av., 40x127.9	1,600
Morton-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 20x100	6,600
Warren-st., n. s., 221.2 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100	500
Warren-st., n. s., 271.2 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100, q. c.	nom.
South 11th-st., s. s., 83 ft. w. of 2d-st., 21x91	7,000
Bedford-av., e. s., 111.10 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 50x100	4,750
Bushwick-av. and William-st., easterly corner, 100 x100	1,700
Gates and Ralph avs., n. w. cor., 150x100	5,300
Grand-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Greene-av., 25x100	2,800
Greene-av., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	3,600
Lewis-av. and Bainbridge-st., n. e. corner, 75x100	2,500
5th-av., w. s., 67.6 ft. s. of 6th-st., 22x80	6,000
Lot No. 70, S. J. Stewart's map	470
Lot No. 624, J. A. Meserole's map (Greenpoint)	2,000
Same lot	2,500

Leases Recorded.

Bergen and Nevins sts., s. e. corner, store, &c, 5½ years, per year	$500
South 1st and 9th sts., n. e. corner, store, &c., 4 9-12 years, per year	360
North Carolina-av., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Sheffield-av., 3 years, per year	300

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

Prince-st., w. s., Taylor's, 25x100 / Hamilton-st., e. s., 25x100	$3,000
Boerum-av., 595.11 ft. n. of King-av., part Boerum estate, 7 acres	3,265

Newtown.

Cypress Hills Plank road, n. s., adjoining Cooper's, 4 acres	$5,000
Flushing road, adjoining Cole's, ⅛ acre	417

College Point.

College-av., e. s., 1¾ acres, Stratton's	$450

Clarenceville.

Greenwood-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Lexington-st., 50x100	$250
Grove-av. and Concord-st., n. w. cor., 25x100	150

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Courtlandt.

Crum Pond road, s. s., lot 97x453	$800
Mill road, n. s., adjoining J. C. Vought's, 60x60	700

Eastchester.

Fulton-st., s. s., lots Nos. 90, 97, Washingtonville	$300
4th-av., e. s., lots Nos. 122, 390, Mt. Vernon, 200x105	2,300
4th-av., e. s., part lot No. 248, Mt. Vernon, 50x105	1,000
6th-av., e. s., part lot No. 1,051, Mt. Vernon, 8x100	800

Greenburg.

Broadway, e. s., lot, &c., 55x100	$825

Harrison.

Road Purchase to King-st., s. s., adjoining John Fees'	$900

Morrisania.

138th-st., n. s., 121 ft. e. of Alexandria-av. 75x100	$4,500

Ossining.

Mill-st., n. s., adj. J. Hunt's, indefinite plot	$6,000

West Farms.

Tiebout-av., s. e. s., 450 ft. n. e. of Clark-st. 50x150 / Virginia-st., w. s., 50x125	$2,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Commerce-st., s. s., Clinton-st., Methodist Church property, 24x88	$6,300
Commerce-st., s. s., S. C. Royse's prop., 24x88	6,300
Pennsylvania-av. and Murray-st., n. e. cor., 25x100	7,000

Belleville.

Division-st., n. s., A. B. Sears' property, 209x210	$14,000

West Orange.

Swamp road, w. s., G. W. Lynch's property, 19 3-10 aces	$500
Swamp road, w. s., B. F. Small's property, 19 3-10 acres	5,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

West Hoboken.

Amelia-st., n. s., adj. H. Von Drehle's, 25x90	$600

Hudson City.

Germania-av., w. s., lot No. 59, block C., Hudson Land Association map, 49.5x100	$345
Summit-av., w. s., lot No. 12, plot No. 11, block No. 9, Bramhall's, 56x107	1,300

Harrison.

Newark road, s. s., adjoining W. Wright's, 15 9-100 acres	$15,920
Lots Nos. 52 to 58 inclusive, block No. 3, portion of above mapped out, each 25x100	915

Union.

Liberty-st., s. s., lots Nos. 447 and 443, map of North Hoboken, each 25x100	$1,800

Bayonne.

Avenue Q and Latoureth-st., s. w. cor., 150x195.9	$5,875

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	12	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	8,994	Malt, bushels	530
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	533
Cornmeal, bags	6,614	Cut Meats, pkgs	321
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	1,550
Corn, bushels	21,065	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	63
Rye, bushels	125	Whisky, bbls	57
Oats, bushels	7,448	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Have been in moderate request at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand at unchanged prices, including Java, 21½c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₩ lb. Sales 5,100 bags, chiefly Rio.

COTTON—Has been very firm in price and in active demand. Sales 4,130 bales, (of which 709 bales were to arrive,) including 2,183 bales to spinners, 1,038 bales to speculators, 709 bales to shippers, and 200 bales in transit; also, 1,000 bales Low Middling, February and March delivery, at 23½c.; 50 bales Middling, February delivery, 24½c.; 200 bales, February delivery.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	22½	22½	22½@23
Good Ordinary, ₩ lb	23½	23½	23½@24
Low Middling, ₩ lb	24½	24½	24½@25
Middling, ₩ lb	25½	25½	25½@26

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	14,912
Receipts last week	20,240
Receipts preceding week	20,791
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	250,917
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	632,829
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	773,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	102,607
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	315,877
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	31,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	781,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	662,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	387,000
Exports, same time last year	296,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	252,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	265,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867–8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866–7	1,951,988

EGGS—Have been in moderate demand at rather easier prices, including Jersey Extra brands, 41c.@42c.; State and Pennsylvania 40c.@41c. Ordinary Western, 37c.@38c.; Western, by Express, 38c.@39c. Canada, 38c.@39c.; Limed, 29c.@31c., ₩ dozen.

FRUIT—The stock of Apples now on the market is ample, with rather light demand. Fine quality Grapes sell well, while inferior are neglected. We quote: Apples, Common, $2@$3; Apples, Greenings, $4@$4 50; Apples, Baldwin, $4@$4 50; Apples, Spitzenburg, $4@$4 50; Apples, mixed lots, $3@$3 50 ₩ bbl.; Grapes, Isabella, 6c.@8c.; Grapes, Common, 3c.@4c.; Grapes, Catawba, 12c.@15c. ₩ lb.; Cranberries, $18@$24 ₩ bbl. The market for dried fruits is materially unchanged, except prime unpaired Peaches, which are firmer and more sought for. A fair trade generally is in progress. We quote: New Apples, State, 10c.@11c.; New Apples, Western, 9½c.@10½c.; New Apples, Southern, 7½c.@10c.; New Peaches, prime, 25c.@26c.; Peaches, good, 18c.@20c.; Peaches, Common, 10c.@18c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 12c.@13½c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 9c.@10c.; Blackberries, 18c.@20c.; Raspberries, 44c.@45c.; Cherries, pitted, 42c.@45c.; Plums, 28c.@32c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, to-day, at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,450 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 15@$6 65; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 10@$7 60; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 60@$8 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 10@$7 60 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 15@$6 65
Extra State	7 10@ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 90@11 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 10@ 7 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 65@11 75
Extra Genesee	8 50@11 75
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 50@14 00

Southern Flour is in demand at previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 630 bbls., at $7 20@$8 25 for poor to fair, and $8 25@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ₩ bbl. California Flour has been in request, but at drooping prices; sales have been made of 575 sacks at $5 75@$11 50, as extremes, for old and new Extras, ₩ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $6 50@$8 50 for inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal has been in fair request at $4 65@$5 50 for Western; $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 50 for Fairfax and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 625 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in limited demand at $4 25@$4 65 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active and a shade higher. Sales since our last, 87,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 15@$2 35; Amber do. at $2 10; No. 1 Spring at $1 71@$1 73, the latter price for a small lot; No. 2 Spring at $1 60@$1 63½; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring at $1 55@$1 58, ₩ bushel. Corn has been in better supply and decreased in price. Sales, since our last, 56,500 bushels at $1 11@$1 15 for poor to choice Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 12 in store and $1 14 afloat; $1@$1 03 for New Mixed Western; 98c.@$1 08 for New White and Yellow Western and Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye has been decidedly brisker at stronger prices. The demand has been largely speculative. Sales, since our last, of 48,500 bushels at $1 50@$1 52 for Western, and $1 53@$1 55 for State and Canadian, ₩ bushel. Barley has been quiet but steady. A load of Canada West changed hands at $2 15 ₩ bushel. Of Barley Malt 3,200 bushels were sold at $2 17½@$2 20 ₩ bushel. Oats have been heavy and lower. Sales, since our last, 61,000 bushels Western at 76½c.@76¾c., in store, and 78½c.@79c., chiefly at 78½c., afloat, ₩ bushel. Receipts of Beans continue light, and the market firm. Peas are dull and prices nominal. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, $3 30@$3 40; Beans, Marrows, prime, $4 40@$4 50; Beans, Mediums, prime, $3 55@$3 65 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in light supply and fair request at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for very poor to choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 95c.@$1 20 for short and long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but steady, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@18c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day at uniform prices. We quote: Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 48c.@52c.; New-Orleans at 62½c.@80c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, but steady in price, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@45½c. ₩ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 25@$7 75 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet, including Crude Whale at 98c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 76; Unbleached Whale at $2 05@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 45; Red Oil at 82½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 96c.@99c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet and heavy at 18½c.@19c. for Crude in bulk; 23½c.@24c. for Crude in bbls., and 31½c.@34½c. for refined in bond, ₩ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The market for Potatoes is materially unchanged; demand firm. Onions are scarce and have advanced materially. We have no other changes to note. We quote: Monitor Potatoes, $1 50; Buckeye, $1 75@$2; Peach Blows, $2 50@$3 50; Prince Alberts, $2 75@$3; Mercers, $2 75@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 25; Delaware Sweet, $4 50@$5 50; Norfolk Sweet, $3 50@$4 50 ₩ bbl.; Onions, Red, $6 50@$7 50; Onions, Yellow, $7 50@$8; Marrow Squash, $2@$2 50 ₩ bbl.; Cabbages, $8@$12 ₩ 100; Russia Turnips, $2 25@$2 50 ₩ bbl.; Pumpkins, $8@$12 ₩ 100.

POULTRY, &c.—The market continues over-supplied with Dressed Poultry, with a wide margin and irregular prices, according to quality and condition. Game is in more abundant supply, and is lower. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 12c.@17c.; Geese, 9c.@13c.; Ducks, 13c.@17c.; Chickens, 12c.@15c.; Fowls, 10c.@12c. ₩ lb. *Game*—Woodcock, ₩ pair, $1@$1 25; Quail, ₩ dozen, $2 50@$2 75; Partridge, ₩ pair, $1@$1 35; Grouse, ₩ pair, $1@$1 25; Venison, carcass, ₩ lb., 12c.@13c.; Venison, saddle, ₩ lb., 16c.@18c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, chiefly on speculative account, at a sharp advance in prices, influenced by Western reports of backwardness in packing, and of a short crop. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $26 87@$27 25, chiefly at $27 for New Mess; $25 50@$26 for Old Mess; $23 75@$25 25 for Old and New Prime Mess; $25 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$21 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl.; also 1,500 bbls. New Mess, seller January and February, at $26 50@$27 25, now held much higher, ₩ bbl. City dressed Hogs are in fair demand at 11½c. ₩ lb. Western at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats have been inactive, but steady. Sales equal to 136 packages at 12c.@15½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in good demand at buoyant prices; sales equal 950 boxes, including Cumberlands at 13½c.@13½c. here, and 12½c.@13c. for January delivery; Short Rib at 14½c.@14½c., and Long Clear at 14c.@14½c. ₩ lb. Lard has been in brisk request and much dearer; sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 tierces and bbls. at 16½c.@17½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 16½c.@17c. for Prime City, and 17c.@17½c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ₩ lb.; sales were also reported of 4,500 tierces Prime Steam, December, January and February delivery, sellers' options, at 17c.@17½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $14@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 490 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in request, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $31@$37 ₩ tierce; sales 215 tierces. Beef Hams are more inquired for at $30@$33 ₩ bbl.; sales 165 bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 11,168 packages. We have no new feature to note in the trade for Butter. The market has continued in the same dull, heavy and depressed condition which we have noted in our several late reports. There is no immediate chance for any improvement in the demand for stock, the present ruling rates for which forbidding the usual shipping demand, and reducing the trade to the supply of local consumptive wants. There has been a temporary demand for California, which is already about closed, and no permanent relief from that quarter can be expected. The stock of Butter in the country is large, and heavy supplies would have been on this market but the extreme heavy snows throughout the interior have suspended transportation for the time. The speculation in Butter dies hard, as the involvements are considerable, but lower prices are more than probable. Our quotations are unchanged.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₩ lb	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₩ lb	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₩ lb	42 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₩ lb	41 @43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₩ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₩ lb	35 @37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₩ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ₩ lb	20 @25

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 7,020 boxes, the late inclement weather preventing movement from the country. A fair demand has prevailed during the week, for local and coastwise trade, at our quotations, the Export trade buying but little, while the holders of stock in this market are confident of results and indifferent to any approaches, except at extreme prices. We venture to compute the stock of Cheese in City and country at this date at about 400,000 boxes, which will, we think, be found a close estimate. It should be remembered that considerable quantities are held in City and country by purchasers, made from first hands, having been stimulated by the apparent surety of an advancing market, and stock is not absorbed by simply changing hands. The market closes with undiminished firmness at unchanged quotations:

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ lb	18½@19
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₩ lb	17 @18
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ lb	17 @18
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₩ lb	16 @17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9 @13

RICE—Has been in rather better request at from $8@$9, for Carolina, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been quiet at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 430 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 9½c.@13½c., and 850 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at 13½c.@15½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Has been quiet to-day; sales 55,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; also, 38,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@16½c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Continues in limited demand at $1 02@$1 03 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet. For Liverpool there were taken 30,000 bushels Corn and Wheat at 6d., by sail, and 6½d., by steamer, ₩ bushel; 300 tcs. Lard, by steamer, at 50s.; 300 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 45s., and 1,800 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s. ₩ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LES BAVARDS, and BARBE-BLEUE, (second act.) Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Deore, M. Lecue, M. Auge, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL BY THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Artists Messrs. S. B. Mills, Carl Bergmann, and a Grand Orchestra.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, E. H. Stoddart, Ringgold, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desmarais, Mlle. Romanoni, Miss Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gassier, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. G. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Bouconda, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Chaine, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD KING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 30th-st.
BARBE-BLEUE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—THE GIANT OF PALESTINE. Evening—EXTON, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LEVIAH, THE JEWESS, and THE VILLAGE BARBER. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ILL TRUE-BAD-DORE, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, BURLESQUE, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL. Music by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF T. VAN LERIUS' PAINTING, "ESMERALDA."

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING "HOME, SWEET HOME."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches from Constantinople state that the King of Greece has positively rejected the ultimatum of the Sultan of Turkey, and the passport of the Greek Envoy has been given him. The Sultan has proclaimed that all Greek males remaining in Turkey at the end of two weeks will be regarded as Turkish subjects. An engagement is reported to have taken place between a Turkish cruiser and the Greek steamer *Eroia*, the latter being forced to seek safety in the harbor of Syria, where she is blockaded by the Turkish Admiral, HOBART PASHA. Reinforcements for the Turkish fleet have been sent from Constantinople.

CONGRESS.

The Senate passed a bill yesterday, reported from the Finance Committee, extending to the 15th of February the time for affixing stamps upon tobacco, spirits, &c. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred to committees. A bill removing the political disabilities from certain citizens of South Carolina was passed. Mr. SUMNER endeavored to have passed his resolutions expressing sympathy for the people of Spain in their efforts to secure a new order of things; but before a vote could be reached the morning hour expired. The resolutions reported by the Finance Committee, disapproving of the financial measures recommended by the President in his annual Message, were taken up. Mr. DIXON being entitled to the floor, said that while he would not admit that the President proposed repudiation, he was opposed to his recommendations and would vote for the resolution. He then reviewed Senator MORTON'S speech and opposed his financial plans. After a general debate the resolution was adopted. One or two bills were introduced and referred, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House eulogies upon the late THADDEUS STEVENS were pronounced by Messrs. KELLY, WOOD, BROOMALL, WHITEMORE, COVODE and others, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Our latest South American advices by mail give the particulars of the inauguration of Señor BARTOLEMEO as President of the Argentine Confederation together with interesting intelligence regarding the progress of the Paraguayan war. Marquis DE CAXIAS reports that he found in the old Paraguayan encampment, near Tibicuari, the half-buried remains of the Vice-President and about thirty others, some with the bandages of the executioner still on their eyes. He had been directed to the spot by prisoners and deserters. The railroad between Rosario and Cordoba is being vigorously pushed along.

A. A. WHITEHEAD, a clerk in the Union Pacific Railroad freight office, was robbed at Cheyenne on Wednesday night of $9,000. He was on his way to the Express office, when he encountered three men, who put pistols to his head, marched him off to the prairie, tied and gagged him, and robbed him of all the money he had.

Gens. GRANT, THOMAS, SCHOFIELD, McDOWELL, and their respective Staffs, left Chicago yesterday for Cincinnati, where they will remain one day.

The *Diario*, published at Havana in the interest of the Spanish authorities, says the rebels are committing all manner of outrages in the Eastern Department. The crops have been ruined by them, and starvation stares the residents in the face. More of the Spanish reinforcements had arrived at Havana.

It is reported in Memphis that a fight took place at Augusta, Ark., on Wednesday, between some citizens and thirty of the militia, during which four of the latter were killed. A resolution was passed in the lower branch of the Legislature, after a fierce debate, indorsing the Governor's proclamation of martial law in Conway County. The Governor, in his message, says the militia will soonbe withdrawn and Federal troops sent to fill their places.

By the recent terrible storm at Halifax extensive damage was done at the wharves, nearly every vessel in port having been injured more or less. A large number of small trading and fishing vessels were seriously injured, and some destroyed, by being driven into one another and into the wharves.

The trial of Mr. TWITCHELL for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. HILL, was commenced yesterday in Philadelphia. Six jurors were obtained without difficulty, and the panel will be completed to-day. Mrs. TWITCHELL, who is charged with being her husband's accomplice, asked for a separate trial, and the request was granted.

Thirty sailors of the steamship *Havana*, which vessel recently raised the Peruvian flag at New-Orleans, were brought before the Court yesterday on *habeas corpus*. As the Peruvian Consul had consented to their release, the writs were dismissed.

Eight hundred boxes of tobacco, in the hands of prominent merchants in New-Orleans, were seized by revenue officers, on Wednesday, for alleged violations of the Revenue laws.

The New-Orleans steamers of LIVINGSTON, FOX & Co.'s line will hereafter make their trips without touching at Havana. The new arrangement will be inaugurated by the steamer *De Soto*, which leaves this port on Saturday next.

A meeting of the alumni of Hamilton College was held last evening at Columbia College Law School, for the purpose of forming an organization of the alumni, and to arrange for an annual reunion, Prof. DWIGHT in the chair. A list of officers for permanent organization was submitted and approved of.

At the monthly meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, held last evening, at their rooms, Cooper Institute, a paper on the early voyages of the Northmen to America was read, by Rev. B. F. DECOSTA, to an appreciative audience.

The prizes of the American Columbian Society were awarded yesterday. The exhibition remains open to-day.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the resolution increasing the salary of the Keeper of the City Hall to $3,750. Resolutions to pave Fourth-street, Astor-place and Rivington-street with McGonegal wooden pavement were also concurred in.

At the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge CARDOZO, the case of BELMONT et al. vs. The Erie Railway Company et al., was proceeded with, but was, at 3 P. M., again postponed by the Court until this morning, after it had heard the arguments of Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL and Mr. CHARLES A. RAPALLO.

Company E, Twelfth Regiment, gave an exhibition drill last evening at Irving Hall, which was a great success. The drill was a very fine exhibition of efficiency in the manual of arms and school of the soldier, showing that the "champion company" is well up in their business.

Capt. URIAH LAUSON, of the schooner *A. W. Thompson*, was yesterday held for trial, by Commissioner OSBORN, charged with obstructing the ends of justice by attempting to run away from port with his vessel, which was under seizure by the United States at the time.

JOHN OSBREY, recently sentenced to ten days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000, for defrauding the Government by means of a fraudulent whisky bond, was yesterday pardoned by President JOHNSON.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, six prisoners were convicted of various crimes. Two were sentenced to State Prison, one for five years, and another for two years and six months. Two were also sentenced to the Penitentiary, one for six months and the other for thirty days.

An active business was reported in Cotton yesterday, at firm prices. Breadstuffs were in more request. Flour, Wheat and Rye were quoted stronger; Corn and Oats lower. A brisk demand prevailed for Provisions, largely speculative. Pork, Bacon and Lard were dearer. Groceries were quiet. Freights inactive.

There were received, at all the yards, for the weekly supply, 5,954 beef cattle; 68 milch cows; 965 veal calves; 35,837 sheep and lambs, and 28,050 swine. Transactions in good beef cattle continue fairly active, although rough and interior animals sell exceedingly slow. Good to prime cattle sell for 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb., net weight. Indeed, there is an active demand for what is termed good beeves. Then, extra-fattened holiday bullocks are reported as sold at all intermediate prices from 17c.@21c. ₱ lb., net weight. There is a heavy supply of thin and poor cattle, which are sold at such low rates that sellers will seldom allow reporters to know exactly what the price was. There seems to be a little more tone in the sheep market, so that prime sheep are taken readily at 5c.@6¼c. ₱ lb., live weight. Some extra-fattened sheep were reported as sold at 8c.@11c. ₱ lb., live weight. The swine market is unchanged, with moderate transactions, and with a prospect that prices will decline, should the weather moderate. Such hogs as are received are sold for 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb., live weight, with a few at 8¾c. ₱ lb. Dressed, the same hogs will bring 1¼c.@2c. ₱ lb. more than the price of live weight.

Senator Morton and His Bill.

Mr. MORTON'S speech is more remarkable for its demolition of other plans of resumption than for the complete vindication of his own. It shows how a return to specie payments may not be effected, rather than why the bill before the Senate should be relied upon for the fulfillment of its purpose.

The project for appreciating the value of greenbacks by devoting every surplus dollar to the purchase of bonds in advance of their maturity, received from the Senator more attention than it deserves. The immorality of the proposition alone ought to secure its condemnation. The greenbacks are over-due promises to pay, and to allow these to remain dishonored, while expending available means upon obligations which will not become due these many years, were surely a questionable method of upholding the national faith. Besides, it would be unprofitable. The obstacle to resumption is the volume of the currency, not the amount of the bonded debt, and with the former unchanged, it is folly to suppose that any manipulation of the bonds would raise paper to the standard of gold. We believe that a hundred and fifty millions of gold might be expended in the purchase of bonds without producing the slightest effect upon the value of the greenback, simply because, at the end of the expenditure, the Government would be in no better position to sustain specie payments than at the beginning. On the other hand, the same amount of gold, held in the Treasury as a pledge of its ability to redeem its over-due promises, would go far toward creating the public confidence which must attend any effort at resumption.

The doctrine that "the right way to resume is to resume," as a philosophical contemporary hath it, fares no better in Mr. MORTON'S hands. It is, as he says, so obviously impracticable as to be absurd. We could understand it if non-resumption were the effect solely of an unwillingness on the part of the Government to take the decisive step; if the Government were able to maintain specie payments when resumed, but delayed from sheer perversity. This, however, is not the case. The Government is in no condition to invite confidence in its ability to pay specie to all comers; it has made no provision for the contingency; and a profession of resumption to-morrow would be followed by suspension the day after. The latter end of that process, then, would be worse than the first. To go on talking about resumption, but making no preparation for it, is to prolong inconvertibility, with no visible mode of escape.

Contraction as a stepping-stone to resumption, Mr. MORTON describes as "the Sangrado policy of bleeding the country nearly to death to cure it of a disease which demands tonics and building up." He maintains that, after making allowance for the altered condition of business, the outstanding currency is not greatly in excess of the wants of the country, and that inasmuch as it is desirable to avoid violent shocks to business, the withdrawal of greenbacks should only take place when gold and silver are issued to take their place. There is, however, little danger of contraction being resorted to. Congress undoubtedly obeyed the people's will when it arrested Mr. MCCULLOCH'S policy, and we do not apprehend its renewal under any other Secretary.

Nor is the proposal to deprive the greenback of its attribute as legal tender admissible, either as a matter of fairness between man and man, or as a preliminary to resumption. In the latter aspect it is unworthy of consideration. The object to be attained is the increase in value of the Government note, while the effect of making it no longer legal tender would be to render its value less than at present. Perhaps the Indiana Senator overstates the practical value of this characteristic when he puts it at one-third; but there can be little doubt that it is considerable, and that its abrogation would tend still further to depreciate the currency.

Mr. MORTON assails as injurious the pending measure for legalizing gold contracts. He thinks that it would be used as a means of exacting oppressive contracts, and of promoting gold gambling; and on the latter ground he holds that it would not be favorable to resumption. Now, between resumption and gold contracts there is no necessary connection. We consider it certain that by legalizing transactions on a specie basis, gold and silver would gradually return into general use, and in this respect resumption might be facilitated. But the measure is needed for quite a different reason. It is needed to give binding effect to transactions which the merchant and his customer have a perfect right to enter into; and its tendency, so far from further unsettling values, would be to impart greater certainty, and therefore greater confidence, than is now possible.

Passing from what Mr. MORTON opposes to what he advocates, we find two features which may properly belong to any plan of resumption. In the first place, he proposes to accumulate in the Treasury all the gold it may acquire after meeting necessary expenditures. And this is really the only sound basis on which preparations for resumption can be conducted. In the next place, he defers contraction until the Government shall be ready for resumption, when the cancellation of the notes redeemed will reduce the volume of currency at the same time that corresponding amounts of coin pass into general circulation. The efficacy of this provision is marred by its discretionary character. The country has had too much of Treasury discretion in matters affecting its business, and its interests will best be served by making the cancellation contemplated by Mr. MORTON absolute, instead of subject to the Secretary's approval. Let us have fixedness as far as it may be possible.

It seems to us, moreover, that Mr. MORTON adopts one of the errors he condemns when he proposes to specify the date,—though it be two years and a half hence,—at which the Government should resume payment. What guarantee can be had that on the 1st of July, 1871, the Treasury will be in a condition to pay specie? The time named is remote enough for ordinary preparation, on the part both of the Government and the public. Still the best laid plans sometimes fail in their operation, and the Senator's may be of the number. The more prudent course, therefore, would appear to be to define the measures of preparation, to push them forward vigorously, and to delay the announcement of a date for resumption until, say, three-fourths of the requisite strength shall have been obtained. This course is compatible with all reasonable preparations on the part of the public.

Another proposal which Mr. MORTON fails to justify is that which defers resumption by the National Banks until some time after resumption by the Government. Why should this distinction be set up? If the banks are to be compelled to hold legal-tender notes which, after resumption, may be converted at the Treasury on demand, the delay suggested would be of no avail to the Government. It would be the very opposite, because imposing on the Government the duty of providing for resumption unaided. The task is one which the banks may be fairly required to share.

Reverdy Johnson in England.

Our Minister in England still keeps talking,—and we cannot fairly say that his talk improves in quality. His letter to the workingmen of London, defending himself against the charge of treason, is simply absurd. In the first place, no such charge has been made,—in any quarter worthy of the slightest notice. No one who knows anything of Mr. JOHNSON, or of his political history, supposes for a moment that he has any sympathy with the rebel cause, or any desire to restore it, or its supporters, to favor either at home or abroad. He was a zealous Union man throughout the war. He favored the destruction of slavery as a means of destroying the rebel power. And he voted for the Congressional bill of reconstruction, as the most feasible mode of restoring peace, union and harmony to the whole country.

No one accuses or suspects him of "treason," either to his country or the Union cause, for having kept up terms of "friendly intercourse" with LAIRD and other Englishmen friendly to the South during the war. The worst offence he is charged with, in that connection, is very bad taste and a culpable indifference to the sensibilities—patriotic and just, even if sometimes excessive and morbid,—of his countrymen. Our people do not quarrel, at this late day, with Englishmen for their opinions concerning our war, nor even for favoring the enemies of our Union so long as they did it from a mistaken judgment but without rancor or insult. There is no feeling among us now against Earl RUSSELL for having said during the war that "the South was struggling for independence and the North for empire," nor against GLADSTONE for having given JEFF. DAVIS the credit of having "created a nation." Either of these statesmen may have held and uttered such sentiments without offence,—however mistaken they proved in the end.

But there were Englishmen who took as active a part against us in the rebellion as did JEFF. DAVIS himself, and who had not his excuse. LAIRD was one such, and ROEBUCK and Lord WHARNCLIFFE were two others. LAIRD deceived his own Government in order to make war on ours; ROEBUCK sided with the rebellion, not because he thought it just, but avowedly to cripple our power; and Lord WHARNCLIFFE, prompted by the same undisguised hatred of our institutions and our growth, headed an effort to replenish, by English aid, the rebel treasury. These men had no other claim to distinction anywhere, except what these acts of hatred and hostility to us gave them. As English statesmen they were utterly without prestige or influence. It was not necessary for our Minister, to "conciliate" them, in order to enlist the public sentiment of England in favor of peace and friendship betweens the two countries. They were not powerful leaders of English opinion, in any sense or on any question. Yet Mr. JOHNSON seemed to make them objects of special attention and courtesy,—in ostentatious neglect of BRIGHT, FORSTER and others who had been our friends from the beginning, and who have power as well as ability to promote our interests while maintaining and defending their own. Mr. JOHNSON'S course, in this matter, has excited a good deal of feeling among his countrymen. It seemed to them unjust to those Englishmen who had been our friends when our need of friends was greatest, and utterly lacking in respect for the resentment every community must feel against those who were our bitterest foes when their blows would hurt us most.

Mr. JOHNSON ascribes the attacks upon him in the American Press to a "secret dislike for peaceful relations between the two countries." There is no such "dislike" on the part of our people in general, and whatever there is of it among us is by no means "secret." Beyond all question the Irish in this country,—those of them at least who are represented in Congress by FERNANDO WOOD and W. E. ROBINSON,—are in favor of war with England,—not at all because either the honor or the interest of this country requires it, but as a means of achieving Irish independence. They, certainly, are open enough in avowing their desire. They make no secret of their "dislike" of peace. And beyond this class there is no portion or class of the American people who desire war with England, or who would look upon it with any other feelings than those of abhorrence. Nor are there any newspapers in this country, except that small class which acts as organs of Irish sentiment or panders to Irish favor, which treat the question in any other light.

The American Press has been generally united in expressing dissatisfaction with Mr. JOHNSON'S mode of representing his country,—not in the least with his efforts for the preservation of peace, but solely with the manner which he has thought necessary to adopt for that end. He was sent there to negotiate with the English Government, for the adjustment of certain specific differences, not with LAIRD, ROEBUCK and Company for their good opinions or kindly inclinations. He has mistaken, perhaps not the objects of his mission, but the methods proper for its attainment, and while his countrymen by no means concur in the wholesale and sweeping denunciations with which he has been assailed by the *Tribune* and a few other journals, and still less in the charge of "treason" so loosely and absurdly hurled at him, they do very generally think that he has needlessly compromised the dignity of the country and sought worthy ends by unworthy and disparaging means.

It looks as if Mr. JOHNSON, in spite of what we deem his mistakes and the feeling which some of his acts have excited among his own countrymen, would lay the basis for a final adjustment of all disputes, and for the restoration of peaceful relations, between the two countries. Success in this great end will condone a multitude of mistakes, and cover a multitude of such errors as are alleged against him. When an object so desirable in itself, and so fruitful of blessing to all mankind, as peace and friendly relations with Great Britain, shall have been secured, the people of both countries will waive their objections to the minor mistakes that may have been committed in the path of approach to the great end itself. We trust that Mr. JOHNSON will continue his efforts for the preservation of peace, but that he will forego any further demonstrations of special friendship to the enemies of his country, and that he will write no more such letters as that to the workingmen of London.

What Will History Say?

The Muse sometimes makes strange work of it. The followers of NIEBUHR now consider NERO an amiable gentleman; FROUDE establishes the virtue of HENRY the VIII.; Queen ELIZABETH was no statesman, and Queen MARY not lovely; and to-day here in America, in the *Catholic world*, a very able writer has not left our martyr—GALILEO a leg to stand on. The Muse, therefore, is coming to bear a bad character for truth and veracity, and may not be believed under oath by-and-by.

But for this very reason our recent Presidents should not despair, though too the people are losing faith. Even President JOHNSON, in the lapse of ages, may be pronounced the very "Moses of the slaves," as in a moment of peculiar hilarity he once pronounced himself; he may appear yet in history as the beloved leader of a great liberty party battling for freedom and the rights of man; he may, indeed, be pictured as the Jonathan to THAD. STEVENS as David; and as a Presidential ghost he *may* enjoy it.

So, too, that departed chief BUCHANAN, may cross the stage dight in bright armor like Hamlet's father, and appear leading on the united host, to preserve the Union and destroy a hydra called "secession." He *may* be so painted yet, though it seems the muse must learn much and forget more in order to do it. But let not J. B. wholly despair.

"Poor Pierce" may—well we may read with some grains of incredulity, how he carried on a hand to hand fight with ATCHINSON, DOUGLAS, and the rest of them, to preserve the Missouri Compromise line, and keep slavery out of Kansas; how he shot away with a Sharpe's rifle, through two years, to keep back the invading wave, and at last sealed his devotion to liberty with his blood. *We* shall not read this; but some budding Japanese, five centuries hence, may so study history on the hills of New-Hampshire, when the white-skinned races shall have disappeared. And JOHN TYLER, the least now, may loom up as the greatest then, and may appear not only great as statesman and warrior, but as poet also,—as the inspired penman of that battle-chant known as "Tippecanoe and Tyler too,"—a second David.

Who can tell what history may yet say? And who can fail to hope that the Muse will put the best face possible upon these great men, and will *varnish* a little? Who can fail to hope and pray, too, that this race of little giants has departed never to return? Who can fail to hope and believe that we have at last reached a man and a President, who will no longer put himself on a level with the base to secure the suffrages of the base—whose life has never been, and will never be, a bowing of the knee to an unworthy Baal, that he may eat of his burnt offerings? Let us not despair of the Republic, whatever the Muse of History may have said or sung.

Army Reunions and their Purposes.

The former meetings of the Western army organizations at Cincinnati and St. Louis were simply social reunions, having no higher or more practical purpose than the celebration of some battle anniversary. But at the meeting at Chicago on the anniversary of the battle of Nashville, an attempt was made to resolve at least one of the associations—that of the Army of the Ohio—into a sort of special historical society for the collection of material concerning it as it operated in the field; while another made arrangements or at least passed resolutions commending the preparation of a history of its operations.

These attempts to give utility to these organizations are very commendable; the history of each army, each corps, each division, each brigade, each regiment and each company, written by its own commander, with the addition of such personal recollections and reminiscences as would naturally creep into such accounts, would be invaluable to posterity if gathered in a library, even in manuscript form. But the plan of separate organizations, separate libraries and separate histories for each army has a serious objection which should not be hastily overlooked. It is calculated to produce a jealousy between the Societies and lead, in an insidious way not to be prevented, to criminations and reflections on other organizations and individuals. Much jealousies and backbiting were the most lamentable consequences of the early organization of the army into sectional and State divisions,—as, for instance, all the Eastern troops going to the Potomac, all the Middle State troops to the Army of the Ohio, and the extreme Western men to the Army of the Tennessee, while, in some cases, brigades and even divisions were wholly organized with troops from a single State. The objectionable results which rendered it necessary to change this army organization in part, will follow the plan of the Society organization as contemplated. The practical utility of these organizations is highly desirable, but there ought to be one general organization including each army, and such we yet hope to see.

The Eastern Question Again—Turkey and Greece.

The Eastern question is coming up for solution with alarming rapidity. There can now, we fear, be no doubt as to the imminent danger of the situation. For more than a year and a half, the Turkish Government has steadily protested against the course pursued by Greece in affording material assistance to the Cretan insurgents, and has with equal persistency urged its view of the case upon the Great Powers of Europe. As long ago as April 1867, FUAD PACHA, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed a strong remonstrance to the Hellenic Government on the subject. He complained of the non-enforcement of the articles of the penal code, under which all who recruited armed bodies in Greece without Government authorization, or who enlisted men for service under other Governments, were punishable with death or imprisonment, and summed up the position of the Greek Government in the following words:

"The Hellenic Government has not declared war against us, but all the Hellenes declare it, and the Government says it is not responsible. Is that position tenable?"

But at that date, the general impression was that the Cretan insurrection was a universal movement throughout the island, and that its ultimate success was all but assured. The Sultan had not then visited the capitals of Western Europe, and had not then given the assurances of his earnest personal desire for the religious equality and material welfare of all classes of his subjects, that he since has done. France and England, the old allies of Turkey, held aloof, and for some time it seemed as though Crete would not improbably obtain either autonomy or annexation to Greece. But now the case is very different. The insurrection has degenerated into a guerilla warfare, maintained by a few armed bands, mainly recruited in Greece. We doubt if the most ardent well-wisher to the cause of the Candian Christians can hope for any good result from the continuance of the present state of disorder. Unless the great powers pronounce in favor of Cretan independence, the cause of the insurgents must be abandoned as hopeless; and even Russia, the only power whose material interests, as well as religious sympathies, predispose her to side with the insurrectionary movement, has signified that, while "resolved to accomplish her duties to humanity," she has no intention of "adopting an isolated course of action." It is clear, therefore, that while the Cretans may look to the Great Powers for their good offices with the Porte, and their influence in favor of the establishment of a liberal system of government in the island, they cannot expect intervention on their behalf on the part of any Great Power.

Under these circumstances, the Turkish Government seems to have determined to act energetically. An *ultimatum* has been addressed to the Hellenic Government, and troops have been concentrated on the Thessalian frontier. Greece, on the other hand, seems bent on war in preference to concession. Notwithstanding the earnest efforts of France and England to dissuade her from a course so dangerous to the general peace of Europe, she rejected the *ultimatum*, amid great demonstrations of popular enthusiasm, and diplomatic relations between Athens and Constantinople have already been broken off. A Greek steamer, probably one of those engaged in carrying supplies to the insurgents, has been chased by a Turkish man-of-war into the harbor of Syra, and reinforcements have been dispatched to the Turkish squadron in Greek waters. As far as can be seen at present, war is inevitable. Both Powers have gone too far to retrace their steps, we may expect at any moment to hear that the Turkish troops have crossed the frontier, and that a war has commenced that may end in setting all Europe in a blaze. Turkey has declared that "nothing short of another Navarino" shall compel her to cede Crete to Greece, and it is to be presumed that she will fight against Greek interference in Crete in the same spirit. It is too late for diplomatic intervention, and, indeed, considering the jealousy existing between Russia and the Western Powers, diplomatic intervention might probably be more productive of harm than of good. All that can be hoped is that the war may be confined within its original limits, and that the general peace of Europe, which has been preserved so long in spite of threatened dangers in the West, may not be disturbed by the clash of arms in the East.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Senate yesterday passed the joint resolution, which has been up for the last three or four days, repudiating the President's scheme for getting rid of the debt. It is well that Congress should promptly put itself on the record against a proposition so discreditable to the country, and so damaging to the national credit.

The fight between the Turks and Greeks has begun. All the influence that the Great Powers have brought to bear upon the Government of Greece has failed to bring about a settlement of the dispute. If the Great Powers can now manage to keep out of the quarrel themselves it will be fortunate for Europe.

We see, with great pleasure, that Commissioner ROLLINS has concluded *not* to resign his office until Gen. GRANT becomes President. This decision will do good in several ways. In the first place it will, we hope, put a stop to the telegraphic rumors in regard to Mr. R.'s intentions and his motives for them; and, in the next place, it renders it reasonably certain that the leading members of the Kentucky Bourbon Company, who ran away to escape a trial, will not turn up some fine morning at the head of the Department. We see no other way in which the country could be assured that Col. WISEWELL, or Gen. MESSMORE, or Paymaster BELKNAP would not fill the Commissionership, except by Mr. ROLLINS holding on to it himself. We are glad he has resolved to "stick."

The Common Council, we observe, goes on directing the laying down of Belgian pavement in the cross streets up town. Would it not be wiser to await the result of the experiments with some of the improved styles of wooden pavement? There cannot be the shadow of a doubt that they are infinitely superior to the stone pavement in every respect except, possibly, in durability; and *that* point will be very speedily tested now by the many specimens of wooden pavement that have been put down in various parts of the City. The smoothness and quiet of the wooden pavements,—their freedom from noise and dust, and the saving of wear and tear which they afford to carriages, are advantages which ought not to be disregarded without absolute necessity.

We don't know when there will be an end to the business of "raising the salaries" of local office-holders. The salary of that important functionary, the "Keeper of the City Hall," was yesterday raised to $3,750,—the Board of Councilmen having concurred in the resolution previously passed by the Board of Aldermen to that effect. The night before last, at the meeting of the Board of Education, the salary of the Superintendent of Buildings was increased to $5,000 per annum, to date from May 1, 1868. The Engineer's salary was increased from $3,000 to $4,000, and the Clerk's salary from $5,000 to $6,000 per year. We suppose all these salaries will be again raised next year, and again the year after. In ten years the Keeper of the City Hall will probably have $10,000 per annum, and his broomstick assistants $100 a week. The tax-payers, in the meantime, can "mind their own business."

The *Tribune's* London correspondent, who seems to have taken the control of English parties, and the general discipline of English public men into his especial keeping, turns his batteries with great vigor upon JOHN BRIGHT, for accepting an invitation to meet the American Minister at an assembly of the workingmen of London. He reminds us that "Mr. BRIGHT, though one of the truest friends of America is after all an Englishman," and that too much must not be expected from him. But he consoles himself and us by believing that "JOHN BRIGHT in his heart despises Mr. JOHNSON," and by predicting that he "will make no professions of respect for the American Minister at the Birmingham dinner or elsewhere." But he laments that "Mr. BRIGHT should for any purpose try to cover so great an offender with the hem of his shining mantle," but graciously adds "we will agree to forget it as soon as possible." Is not this carrying the matter to an absurd extreme? We don't think that any Englishman confers special honor on a Minister of the United States by attending a complimentary dinner, nor do we think we shall very soon consent to send anybody as Minister abroad, whom any English gentleman would be excused for declining to meet at dinner. THOMAS HUGHES, it seems, at first decided to go, in order to "make a radical speech,—such a one as Mr. JOHNSON has not yet heard in England,"—but finally decided not to go at all, which perhaps was wisest. We are to be consoled, it seems, by the assurance that "such genuine Radicals, as for instance Mr. G. J. HOLYOAKE will not be found in any movement to honor a recreant American." Mr. BRIGHT, it seems, is thrown overboard; he no longer passes for a "genuine Radical,"—but eats with recreant Republicans and sinners. What an interesting specimen of the political *genus*, a Radical Pharisee is, to be sure!

There was a narrow escape yesterday morning from another shocking disaster by a collision on the Fulton Ferry. It is certain that some means will have to be devised for securing the safety of the myriads who daily cross our ferries, and who are subjected to constantly increasing perils.

Mr. RICHARD H. DANA, of Massachusetts, who ran for Congress against Gen. BUTLER, removed for that purpose into the Essex District from Cambridge, just as BUTLER had previously moved into the district from Lowell. The Boston papers thought the Cambridge folks did a very sharp thing in depriving him of a vote there on the ground that he was running for Congress in another district. DANA, however, has turned the tables on them by suing the town of Cambridge for damages to the amount of $5,000 for removing his name from the voting list. We guess it will be found that he has the law on his side.

At the same time that the Board of Education, night before last, raised the salaries of three or four functionaries of the Board to four, five and six thousand dollars a year, they refused to entertain a proposition for a small increase in the compensation of the poorly-paid male and female teachers in the Evening Schools. Their economizing, is as mean and paltry as their expenditures are wasteful and shameful.

Mr. DALY'S right of property in the "railroad scene" in the plays of "Under the Gaslight" and "After Dark" was yesterday established by the decision of Judge BLATCHFORD, which will be found in our law reports. An injunction was issued restricting Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER from the performance of this scene in "After Dark," and it can only hereafter be witnessed in Mr. DALY'S own play. The opinion of Judge BLATCHFORD will be found very interesting, not only to playrights and theatrical managers, but to the general reader.

The Montgomery Guard of Boston, which was defeated in the competitive drill it held with the Webster Guard of this City last Summer, having failed to make arrangements for another contest with its victors, now claims the military championship of the United States. As a West Point officer, on the occasion alluded to, decided that the Boston men had lost from a want of conformity to "*Upton*," it is somewhat difficult to understand what has occurred since then to reverse his decision. While we are duly impressed with the *greatness* of Boston, we decline to acknowledge that it contains the best drilled company in the United States until the organization which claims this proud distinction shows further proof than we now have that it has fairly won the title.

It seems to us that the Senate proposition to create a *Department* of Indian Affairs, equal in rank to the War Department or Navy Department, and to put a new Secretary into the Cabinet to superintend it, is an extreme and unnecessary measure. The trouble has not been that the Indian question is too large to be handled by a Commissioner, but that it has been handled badly. Neither the number of the Indians, nor the peculiar importance of the question, demands a new Cabinet officer and a new portfolio. With as much, or more, reason, a Cabinet officer, and an entire Department, might be demanded, in place of a Commissioner, for the Internal Revenue. In fact, there is no limit to which the Cabinet would not be swelled by applying such a remedy to mere abuses of existing power.

We learn from Hawaii of the arrival there from this country of Gen. HARTWELL, who lately accepted the appointment of First Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Gen. HARTWELL is from Boston. He is a young man, but is possessed of legal abilities that qualify him to fill well his new position. He was a faithful and capable soldier during the war. The Americans are now more of a power than ever in the Sandwich Islands, and it looks as though they would soon wholly control the administration of affairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS resumed his admirable series of symphony *soirées* on Saturday evening, thereby inaugurating the fifth year of a very serious, and we fear not very remunerative, undertaking. Mr. THOMAS has fought his own battle bravely. He has made his name known as that of an energetic musician, and he has introduced many novelties of great importance to the musical community. Indeed, in this latter respect he has out-topped the Philharmonic Society, who are only now going over the ground which Mr. THOMAS has previously traversed.

The programme on Saturday night opened with an old-fashioned overture by CATEL, good in its way, and indicating the work of a prominent mind of the last generation. The style is no longer in vogue. CATEL'S overture has but one advantage. It is very short. Three motets by MOZART were sung by the members of the Mendelssohn Union, who were hardly represented in force. The female voices of the Union are excellent, but the male element is by no means striking. It requires both strength and balance. The motets are melodious, and were rendered creditably. So, also, was the 23d Psalm, by SCHUBERT, a singularly saccharine and tame production. It was given with female voices only and orchestra, as originally contemplated by the composer. An arrangement, it will be remembered, was recently sung by the Arion Society at its late concert, and we think the composition gains by the male element. Mr. FERDINAND VON INTEN played BEETHOVEN'S Concerto in G, opus 58, with much effect. The gentleman has a good touch, and is evidently a cultivated and conscientious artist. She played with clearness and intelligence, but lacks power. She was heartily applauded. The accompaniments by the orchestra were poorly rendered, and were almost invariably too late. The performances terminated with a spirited performance of SCHUMANN'S symphony No. 1 in B flat—a work which is too well known to need further comment. The second symphony *soirée* takes place on the 15th of January. We hope to see a better attendance, and trust, moreover, that Mr. THOMAS will see the necessity of rescinding the ridiculous order with which he has recently burdened the programme—namely, that the "doors be closed precisely at 8, and opened again after each movement." So long as there are variations in the weather, and uncertainties in travel, so long will it be impossible to be always punctual. There can be no punishment for a late comer, save the loss, perchance, of a portion of the music. All these regulations are interferences with the privileges of the public, who have a right to come when they like and leave when they like. Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE, with much better reason, tried this obsolete plan, and

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIPS CIMBRIA AND JAVA.

The steamship *Cimbria*, from Hamburg Dec. 2, and Southampton Dec. 4, and *Java*, from Liverpool Dec. 5, and Southampton Dec. 6, reached this port yesterday with three days' later news than was previously at hand. The most important portion of the recent intelligence is given below.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

John Bright at Birmingham.

At the banquet given Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, at Birmingham on the evening of Dec. 2, after Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON had spoken, JOHN BRIGHT was called upon to respond for the House of Commons to the toast, "The Houses of Lords and Commons." An excellent summary of Mr. JOHNSON'S speech was printed in the TIMES of Tuesday. That of Mr. BRIGHT ran as follows:

SPEECH OF JOHN BRIGHT.

GENTLEMEN: As most of you know, it is a very short time since I was in Birmingham last, and I was then here for several days. I had no expectation of coming here again so soon; but I thought it was my duty, and it has certainly been very pleasant to come here on this auspicious occasion. The purpose of this meeting is a great and good one. We are assembled for the purpose of showing our respect to the representative of the Government of the United States, and I hope and believe, also, of sentiments of the people of that country with regard to its future relations with this kingdom. From what we have heard from this American Minister to-night, and what we have read in his speeches on other occasions, we are enabled to believe that certain difficulties which have in some minds worn a very formidable appearance—difficulties between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Queen—have been, or are in process of being, speedily removed. I have always been of opinion that the popular power in every country was the most forgiving, and generous, and magnanimous power, and I say that if the American Minister, who is the honored guest of the meeting to-night, fairly represents the opinion of his Government and of the people of the United States, *that people may be held to be as forgiving and magnanimous to some of their enemies in this country as they have shown themselves to be to the revels and foes of their own nation within their own borders.* Perhaps I may be forgiven if I forget for the moment the House of Commons. We have had so much of the House of Commons of late—and I am afraid we are going to have so much of it again very soon—that if I may be permitted to forget it for the moment, and to say a few words about something else, I shall be very glad. My honorable friend the member for North Warwickshire says "hear, hear," to that. He evidently dreads what is coming; but what I wished to say is this: I wished to put to you a question which I often put to myself in reference to this question. Why is it that there should be any difficulties between the people of the United States and the people of the United Kingdom? I think it has arisen very much from a jealousy which is unworthy of this people, and an unfriendliness in certain classes of our people which has been based upon an ignorance of the condition of the United States, and I fear, also, at equal ignorance of the true interests of this country. The questions which our distinguished guest has undertaken to attempt to settle, are questions which resolve themselves into two or three points. I will not say a word with regard to the naturalization question, for that is an old, antiquated—what shall I call it?—stupid question, which ought to have been got rid of fifty or sixty years ago at least; but I speak of the question of the recognition of the belligerent rights of the South, and the claim made on this country on account of the depredations of corsairs which sailed from the ports of England. I have often said—I have said it in Parliament, I have said it in your Town Hall, and I have said it a hundred times in private—that though we had a legal right to recognize the belligerent rights of the South, *we had no moral right to do it at the precise time, or in the precise manner in which it was done.* I have always said, and I maintain, that it was done at a time and in a manner which caused injury and unnecessary offence to the Government and people of the United States. If that had never been done there would have been no corsairs, because the Englishman would not have ventured to appear on the ocean, as a mere sailor or a fighting man on board a ship of war, if he knew that ship of war was not a legal ship of war. Therefore, if that recognition had not occurred there would have been no corsairs, and the extreme difficulties which we met would have been avoided. There is one other circumstance, and that is what happened at the time those unhappy envoys were taken from an English ship. I recollect speaking at the time the country was getting to somewhat of a fever heat on that subject. I said I thought the act of the American Captain was one very much in accordance with English precedent in past times, in that it was wholly contrary to all the principles which had been held before by the American Government. I added that it was a bad act, and that, in my opinion, it was an act neither ordered, sanctioned or planned in any way by the American Government. But what were the people of this country at a moment taught, and, I am sorry to say, taught by members of the Government, members of the Cabinet, and influential writers of the Press? They were taught not to wait for a single moment, but in mediately came to the conclusion that it was an act done by order of the American Government, and as insult offered by the American nation with the view of driving us into war. Nothing can be more absolutely insane than such an idea. It is a fair thing to suppose that the American Government, which at least is as moral as ours, had given instructions for this outrage to be committed, and to suppose that they intended it as an insult to the country, with the view of getting England to make war upon them at a time when they were involved in as desperate a struggle as any nation has ever been involved in? Such a proposition is too absurd for any man to believe that it ever was made. Now, what turned out? This, that the whole thing was an accident, that it was by accident that Commodore WILKES found out that these men were on board. The American Government knew no more of it at the time than our Government. The moment the American Government received the news they sent a dispatch to the American Minister in this country (Mr. ADAMS,) announcing that it was not an act which had been done by their orders, and added that they would consider, with the most friendly disposition toward the English Government, what was to be done. That dispatch was not only not published, but it was concealed, and the Press of the Government absolutely denied its existence, and the hot fever became hotter and hotter, until we were within a hair's breadth of a tremendous conflict, and all about stupid matter in which, if the Government had had the least patience, or the Press, which is the great public instructor, had had the least wisdom, we should have avoided all the difficulty. I happen to know, and I am quite sure that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON will bear me out in this, that the very course taken by our Government at that time was that which made war almost inevitable, for instead of listening to anything that came from the United States, they treated it as an accident, instead of supporting the American Government as honorable as we were, the first thing that was done was to order 10,000 men and so many ships to be taken over to Halifax. Mr. President LINCOLN said, "It is obvious from all this that the Government of Great Britain intends to make war upon us, and perhaps it would be better to take the war upon this issue and upon the capture and restoration of these men, rather than give them up and afterward them some other excuse for making war upon us at some other period." There is no doubt that President LINCOLN, a man so opposed to war, so just, so true, and so magnanimous, was prevented for a time from consenting to the restoration of these men, because he believed, from the menacing attitude of the English Government, that we intended to make war upon them, and that they might as well have the issue upon that question as any other. I think I am not going beyond the truth when I say that *we owe the restoration of these men, and the immediate subsidence of any warlike feeling, to a man of long experience and great political wisdom*—Mr. Seward. Was it not a grand thing that the insult the dispatch we received here was published in the United States—the very moment it was known that President LINCOLN and the Cabinet had agreed to restore the men—the whole people of the United States without a murmur acquiesced in their decision? When there is such a Government and such a people, it cannot be difficult for any honest Government and well-minded people in any other part of the globe to preserve an honorable peace with them. I confess that I get sometimes very much out of patience upon this American question—less now than I did four or five years ago, because now I find, somehow or other, that people generally seem to hold the same opinion as I do. But four or five years ago I found myself very often in a minority on this matter. I go on the theory that we are not two nations and two people, but that they are our own flesh and blood; that they have got from this country our own freedom, although they may have put it in their own shape, and in some respects may have extended it; that they are not aliens at all; and I am not sure whether, if they are not now, they are about to be the great branch of the great race. I recollect once in your Town Hall stating some statistics with regard to America which really astonished me. I found that in fifteen years only—after the year 1846—more than two and a half millions of persons—men, women, and children—had removed from the United Kingdom to the United States, and I recollect stating—for the population of Birmingham was less then than it is now—that it was equal to the population of eight great cities of the magnitude of Birmingham, and that if we took the population of Glasgow and added to it that of Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol and all the great towns of England, apart from the Metropolis, the would not be more than the number of persons who had emigrated to the United States in the fifteen years which followed the year 1846. Then, is there anybody to tell me that these are not our people, and that we are two nations in any sense hostile to each other? As one of their poets has said, speaking upon this subject:

> "For her tree latch-string never was drawn in
> Against the poorest child of Adam's kin."

The condition of these people in the United States is very much better than it was in their own country. They have been raised from a position of penury and suffering to one of comfort. We have heard to-night the people of the United States spoken of as foreigners, but I regard the United States, although free from our Government, as being still colonies of this country. The Americans partake of a great deal of the renown of this country in past ages, because their ancestors were our ancestors. Why should we not take some credit for the great things they are doing? They have sons men who have written what we read with great pleasure. FROUDE, BANCROFT and MOTLEY are historians, and in this day in England there are none superior to them. They have poets, too—BRYANT, one of the oldest and noblest; LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER and LOWELL. They have artists and painters, such as CHURCH and BIERSTADT; if you happen to see the landscapes of these men you will find very little in England to equal, and nothing to surpass them. They have also their sculptors—STORY and HIRAM POWERS, and they have, further, to whom reference has already been made this evening, their wonderful inventors. Every American I meet has a patent, and some of their inventions are of the greatest value. If I were to question a friend of mine I see opposite, who knows a good deal about the influential newspapers of this country, he would tell me that they are all printed by a machine of American invention. Need I point out that most blessed and admirable invention for saving the weary lives of women in all parts of the globe—the sewing-machine? They have done another thing—they have established schools everywhere, the doors of which are thrown open to every boy and girl throughout the whole country. In these schools they have not only taught their own people, but they have taught Europe also and the whole world the value and the necessity of instruction to the people of every free country. Now, I say if we owe all this to America, let us have a share in it. I resist altogether and reject the notion that we are two nations in that old barbarous sense which should make us rivals, and should make us think it possible—possible, mind—that war should arise between us. They share in the glories of our past history, and I am greedy enough to share in the glories of their present, and in the still greater glories of their future. We do not imagine that the Americans are another nation hostile to us. We have no jealousy of them. We are delighted at their progress in every way; we read of changes of their Ministries and of their party difficulties, and we rather like to see that they are getting on in the same kind of rough mode that we do here in political freedom. Canada, close alongside the United States, the same ocean between them and us, we never look upon as a different nation, and as having different interests from ourselves. I should like to know how it is, because GEORGE III. was very stupid, his ministers very criminal—I should like to know how it is, because instead of having Governors sometimes appointed from here, and sometimes by themselves, but still being subjects of the British Crown; that they now appoint their own President over 36,000,000 of people why we should not regard them as of our own race, as in all respects which bear upon the amities of the two peoples the same people as ourselves. What we have to do is this, to get rid of a certain foolish jealousy which we islanders have been taught to entertain with regard to almost every other people. We have continual rivalry in goodness, and I should like to have something like a community of glory and of kinship. Now, we are here in the very heart of England—the capital of the midland counties—but in some respects we are more than the capital of the midland counties, because there can be no doubt that the opinion of Birmingham has an influence upon a much wider area. Then let us here, if we can, originate or help on a new idea, which is, that the American people are the same people, and that every man, be he a Member of Parliament or a mere private citizen, or Minister of State, and every writer who endeavors to create jealousy between the two nations is an enemy, not only to those two nations, but is an enemy to the human race. I have nothing further to say but this, that I am very glad to be here to-night on this occasion. There may be those who think that the difficulties which have arisen are not so readily settled; but if there be an honest disposition to settle them on the part of the Government of the United States, I am sure there is such a disposition on the part of the Government here. I speak not of any particular party here, for I believe every party in this country is actuated by the same spirit with regard to the past; that all by-gones will be really by-gones, and that England and America, learning from the past, may avoid, as much as possible, all jealousy, and may keep a perpetual peace. I apologize to my friend Mr. AVERY for having said so little about the House of Commons. The House of Commons is new and unread. It has hitherto done nothing to entitle anybody to say anything complimentary about it, but I will leave all I have to say about that august assembly to the next time I am permitted to speak to my constituents.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, in proposing "The Mayor and Magistrates of the Town of Birmingham," took occasion to say that the Conservatives took as deep an interest in the prosperity of America, and were quite as fully alive to the importance of cultivating friendly relations with that country as any other political party.

The Mayor briefly responded, and the proceedings terminated.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The Resignation of the Conservative Government.

The London *Times* prints, by request of Mr. DISRAELI, the following circular:

If Parliament were sitting I should not have adopted this course; but as the public acts of a Ministry should not be misunderstood, and as there are no other means of explaining their motives, I have taken the liberty of thus addressing the Conservative members in both Houses of Parliament.

When Her Majesty's Government, in the Spring of this year, were placed in a minority in the House of Commons on the question of Disestablishing the Church in Ireland, they had to consider that the policy proposed had never been submitted to the country, and they believed that the country would not sanction it.

They therefore felt it their duty to advise Her Majesty to dissolve Parliament; but to make an appeal to the obsolete constituency would have been an absurdity, and the candid opinion of the country coincided with that of Parliament, that no course could be satisfactory unless the voices of the enlarged electoral body were ascertained. All means were, therefore, taken by the Ministry to expedite that appeal, and a special statute was passed for the purpose.

Although the general election has elicited, in the decision of numerous and vast constituencies, an expression or feeling which, in a remarkable degree, has justified their anticipations, and which, in dealing with the question in controversy, no wise statesman would disregard, it is now clear that the present Administration cannot expect to command the confidence of the newly-elected House of Commons.

Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Ministers have felt it due to their own honor, and to the policy they support, not to retain office unnecessarily for a single day. They hold it to be more consistent with the attitude they have assumed, and with the convenience of public business at this season, as well as more conducive to the just influence of the Conservative Party, at once to tender the resignation of their offices to Her Majesty, rather than to wait for the assembling of a Parliament in which, in the present aspect of affairs, they are sensible that they must be in a minority.

In thus acting, Her Majesty's Government have seen no cause to modify those opinions upon which they deemed it their duty to found their counsel to the Sovereign on the question of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church. They remain convinced that the proposition of Mr. GLADSTONE is wrong in principle, probably impracticable in conduct, and, if practicable, would be disastrous in its effects.

While ready at all times to give a fair consideration and willing aid to any plan for the improvement of the Church in Ireland, to the policy which they opposed last session, rife, as they believe it to be, with many calamities to society and the State, they will continue in whatever position they occupy, to offer an uncompromising resistance.

B. DISRAELI.

DOWNING-STREET, Dec. 2, 1868.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Dr. J. H. GIBBON, of Charlotte, N. C., died in Baltimore on Wednesday, aged seventy-four. He was the father of Gen. GIBBON, of the United States Army. Dr. GIBBON visited Baltimore for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures on "Antiquities of America," before the Maryland Institute, and had delivered but one.

RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., has brought suit, laying damages at $5,000, against the Mayor and Aldermen of Cambridge for striking his name off the registry list, and thereby depriving him of his vote at the last election.

WILLIAM MCMAHON, a printer in Louisville, Ky., is reported as having fallen heir to £8,000, sterling bequeathed by an English relative.

Mr. George William Curtis will, this evening, repeat his lecture on "Political Morality" at the Cooper Institute.

The prominent arrivals at the principal hotels in the City yesterday were as follows: Mr. Bille, of the Russian Legation, and R. Hazard, Esq., of Rhode Island, are at the Brevoort House. Ex-Gov. William Dennison, of Ohio; Ex-Mayor D. Saunders, Jr., of Lawrence, Mass.; Hon. James Scovel, of Camden, and Hon. E. P. Ross, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Lieut-Commander Chas. W. Tracy, of the U. S. Navy; Paymaster J. S. Giraud, of the U. S. Navy; Hon. W. J. Kelsey, of Goshen; Hon. John Simpson, of Bowmansville, and W. E. Hale, of San Francisco, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Wendell Phillips, of Boston, and James Redpath, Esq., of Boston, are at the St. Denis Hotel. Hon. J. C. Dunbar, of Connecticut, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Hon. J. P. Hale, of New-Hampshire, is at the St. Charles Hotel.

Senator Eugene Casserly, of California, is at the Westminster Hotel, not at the Worcester, as before printed.

BRIEF NOTES.

The first free concert in Boston is to be given at the Music Hall to-night. It will consist of music on the Big Organ.

It is said that the assets of a bankrupt in New-Hampshire are $25,000 in Confederate bonds and one share in a Portland manufacturing company.

Sixty-seven female teachers in Cincinnati have petitioned for the same salary as is paid men in like positions. They say that they have found in paying board bills that no deduction is made on account of their sex.

Gen. ROUSSEAU has bought a plantation near Brashear City, La., and intends to raise cane.

The Jews in Macon, Ga., are about to build a Temple.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has decided to make Savannah, Ga., his permanent residence.

The chess players of Michigan are to meet in convention in Jackson on the 19th of January, to form a State organization and to play for the championship.

Hon. WILLIAM BARNEY, of Nantucket, Mass., who had been apparently improving slowly from a severe illness, was conversing with his physician on the 6th inst., and after remarking that he knew his death would be sudden, continued, "I don't know but I am going now," and instantly expired.

Gen. GRANT'S majority in West Virginia was nearly 9,000, which will answer for what was strenuously claimed as a Democratic State.

Florida will elect a Congressman on the 29th inst. Hon. O. M. HAMILTON has been renominated by the Republicans. Gen. WILLIAM D. BANNER is the Democratic candidate.

President HORATIO SEYMOUR announces that the fourth annual meeting of the American Dairymen's Association will be held in Utica on the 13th and 14th of January. "Cooling milk before cheese is made therefrom—has it received its due attention?" is the leading subject announced for the consideration of the Association.

Hon ICHABOD WASHBURN, of Worcester, Mass., offers that city $30,000 and a lot of land valued at $40,000, if it will erect a hospital for soldiers and their families chiefly, although the poor of the city are not to be excluded.

Early Voyages of the Northmen to America—Lecture Before the Geographical and Statistical Society—Paper by Rev. B. F. De Costa.

The usual monthly meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held last evening at their rooms, Cooper Institute, Hon. CHARLES P. DALY in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were submitted by the Recording Secretary, and approved. Reports were read from the Treasurer exhibiting a cash balance of $503 21. The report of the Special Committee on the death of M. DE LA ROQUETTE was read by the Chairman, Mr. WILLIAM E. CURTIS. It was expressive of the deep appreciation of the literary and scientific labors of the late lamented gentleman.

The President then introduced to the audience Rev. B. F. DE COSTA, who read a very interesting paper upon the early voyages of the Northmen to America. The lecturer began by explaining that the Northmen were an Asiatic race that settled in Denmark, overran Norway and Sweden, and afterward, in the year 875, colonized Iceland. Near the close of the tenth century, the Icelanders, led by ERIC the Red, pushed westward and colonized Greenland, where the colony existed until near the beginning of the fifteenth century, and where a line of no less than seventeen Bishops presided over the church which was established. The last Bishop was ANDREAS, who, in the Cathedral Church at Gardo, on the west coast of Greenland, celebrated the marriage of a couple from whom the learned Finn, MAGNUSSENN, took his descent. While the Icelanders were in Greenland, they made expeditions far into the North. In 1824 PARRY found a monument that was erected by them in latitude 73 degrees, in the year 1135. In 1266 another expedition reached the latitude of 76 degrees, which was as far as PARRY went in 1827. After speaking of their explorations in the North, the lecturer remarked upon the inconsistency of supposing that these adventurous people made no efforts to reach the country southward. Before speaking of their voyages to New-England, the lecturer briefly noticed certain objections which have been made to the history of these voyages. The first was that the Sagas, or histories, contain a few statements of a supernatural character. This was frankly admitted, and, to meet the objection, cases of the supernatural were cited from New-England history showing that in this respect the Icelandic writers were less superstitious than such men as Rev. COTTON MATHER, who set out the history of his times in such a supernatural guise. These marks of the supernatural, the lecturer claimed, were to be expected in the eleventh century as much as in the days of the New-England fathers. Another objection was that the productions that the Northmen found do not agree with those actually found to-day. The speaker first showed that the objection was founded on a false interpretation of the Sagas, and then spoke of the incorrect accounts often given by modern travelers, speaking particularly of POPHAM'S Colony in Maine, where it was reported by POPHAM himself that cinnamon and nutmegs were found there. After showing that the Icelandic narratives possess no faults that are not found in modern histories, Mr. DE COSTA proceeded to speak of the voyages of the Northmen to New-England, which they called Vinland, on account of the quantity of vines that they found growing wild. The existence of land south of Vinland was first made known by one BJERNE, who, in 986, sailing from Iceland to Greenland, was driven southward upon the American coast. This encouraged LEIF, son of ERIC the Red, to go in search of the new land. He sailed in the year 1000, and passed down the American coast as far as the latitude of Rhode Island, where, in the region of Mount Hope Bay, he spent the Winter, returning to Greenland in the Spring. In 1002 his brother THORVALD made the same voyage, but lost his life in a conflict with the natives. The most distinguished explorer was KARLSEFNE, who sailed to Vinland in 1007 with three ships and 160 men. He spent three years in the vicinity of Mount Hope, in Rhode Island. One very interesting confirmation of the truth of the Icelandic narratives which gave an account of the voyages, is found in connection with that island, which the Icelanders mention as then existing in the ocean East of Iceland. This island is also referred to in GOSNOLD'S voyage, and its non-appearance now has led some to discredit GOSNOLD'S account. But recent explorations by Prof. AGAZZIS, and others, have demonstrated its existence by geological evidence. The result of these explorations was illustrated by a map drawn for the purpose, which makes it clear that the Northmen visited the coast of Massachusetts, and that they have described its appearance as that early time in their narratives which bear every mark of truth. But after all, the speaker said, he was willing to rest the whole question upon this point: Do the manuscripts which describe these voyages belong to the pre-Columbian age? Of this there was no question. The manuscripts, in their present form, were in existence an entire century before the voyage of COLUMBUS. Yet he would by no means detract aught from the glory of the later and yet independent discovery of the Genoese navigator. Still less would he apologize for the Northmen, or cry "place for the Northmen." They could win their own place. To-day they were as strong in ideas as anciently in arms. Their importance as navigators and discoverers could not be gainsaid, while we do not begin to comprehend the literary debt we owe this people, who were the first of modern European to cultivate good prose. With an exhortation to a generous appreciation of the Northmen, the lecturer came to a close.

Death of a Valuable Horse.

The celebrated "Auburn horse," owned by Mr. BONNER, died on Wednesday evening of spasmodic colic. He had been subject to attacks of this complaint for a year or two. This is the first valuable horse that Mr. BONNER has lost in ten years. At one time the "Auburn" was considered the fastest horse in the country, but Mr. BONNER owns three—*Dexter, Pocahontas* and *Fecriess*—that have proved superior to him. He also owns another horse that he has never had in his stable yet, because he had no room for him. We refer to the famous young horse *Bruno*, which, with his mate, made a wonderful performance in double harness a year ago. When Mr. BONNER was up in Suffolk County, last Fall, he saw this horse trot a mile in remarkably fast time on Mr. BURR'S private training grounds, and at once bought him. He will now take the place of the "Auburn" horse.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.—Persons desirous of obtaining the benefit of the Bankrupt law must apply before the 1st day of January, 1869, as the fifty per cent. clause takes effect on that day as to voluntary applications.

Scarcely any invention of merit is ever allowed to win its place in the public estimation without having to make a hard fight against that band of imitators who, seeming to subsist on others' brains, no sooner learn of a good thing than they start something under the same or a closely similar name, in hopes of deceiving the purchaser. We notice this to be the case with the popular article of Desiccated Codfish, the manufacturers of which in Philadelphia have been obliged to take out an injunction against parties in New-York for the fraudulent use of their title.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Mr. DE CORDOVA will, by special request, repeat his new humorous lecture, "The Spratts at Saratoga," at Steinway Hall, this (Friday) evening. The entire proceeds will be given to the "Midnight Mission." All persons interested in this noble charity are invited to attend, and thus contribute to its funds, and at the same time enjoy a rare treat. Tickets 50 cents and $1. See "Amusements."—*Advertisement.*

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having within the past few days received from several houses, goods which were not purchased by us, we desire to caution the public against the delivery or sale of anything on our account, to any one, without due authority from us.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
No. 19 Maiden-lane, and No. 22 John-st.

—*Advertisement.*

You can buy, at a very low price, an elegant silver-plated Tea Set, Ice Pitcher Set, Coffee Urn, Tureen, or fancy articles in great variety, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, manufactured in the best manner on their own premises, and under their special supervision, by the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., the oldest plated warehouse in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Use the Automatic Clothes Washer and Boiler. Dispenses with labor and wear of clothes. Send stamp for circular. Depot No. 19 Cortlandt-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Silver-Plated Ware
AT REDUCED PRICES.

We offer at retail the entire stock of Silver-plated Ware, as manufactured by the Manhattan Plate Company, consisting in part of Tea Sets on Nickle silver, Castors, Soup Tureens, Cake Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.

HIRAM YOUNG & REED,
No. 8 Maiden-lane.

Holiday Presents.

A great variety of French Embroidered and Satin Quilted Slippers, of various patterns and colors. Fine creme and double sole Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. Particular attention given to ordered work.

C. C. RICHMOND, No. 575 Broadway.

Do you want a timekeeper? If so, ask your watchmaker for a Howard and Co.'s Premium Watch; Prize Medal awarded at London, Paris and Swiss Expositions, for best performances. QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 2 and 10 John-st., (up stairs,) only wholesale agents for the manufacturers.

Christmas is Coming, Ladies, and if you wish beautiful boots and shoes for holiday presents, patronize

MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Are You Sleepy?—Use WOLCOTT'S Anæsthetator, for it will cure catarrh. Five bottles, $1. Try it free at No. 19 Chatham-square, New-York.

Champagne.

Received of late, a fresh supply of MOET & CHANDON'S VERZENAY AND VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) of the VINTAGE 1863.

For sale with all the first-class dealers in wines in this City. ANTHONY OECHS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

MARRIED.

BROOKS—HIGGINS.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 15, 1868, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. HENRY MORTIMER BROOKS to JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of Miss S. Higgins, all of this City.

HUMPHREYS—BARNES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, at Christ's Church, Springfield, by Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, Bishop of Massachusetts, assisted by Rev. George H. McKnight, Rector, GEORGE H. HUMPHREYS, M. D., of New-York, to EMILY, daughter of Gen. James Barnes, of Springfield, Mass.

PHELPS—SWARTWOUT.—At Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Dr. Vincent, ISAAC N. PHELPS, of this City, to ANNA F. MAULLIN, daughter of Henry Swartwout, of Troy.

VARIAN—TYRREL.—In Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, by Bishop McCloskey, J. MARSDEN VARIAN, Jr., of New-York, to M. EMMA TYRREL, only daughter of Hon. A. W. Tyrrel, of Detroit.

WEBB—MORE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 15, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, EDWARD D. WEBB to AGGIE E. MORE.

DIED.

BENNETT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, MARTIN BENNETT, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 128 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Friday,) the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARR.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, MARGARET CARR, aged 47 years.

Her relatives and friends, also the members of Allen-st. Church, and the Managers of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, are invited to attend her funeral from their institution, 42d-st., near 8th-av., this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, JAMES CAMPBELL, printer, aged 33 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 250 East 32d-st., on Friday, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CUMMINGS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, ISAAC CUMMINGS, M. D., late House Physician Demilt Dispensary, in the 37th year of his age.

His remains have been taken to Westminster, Mass., for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CHILD.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, CHARLES CHILD, formerly Captain Company G, Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLOSE.—At North Salem, Westchester County, on Friday, Dec. 11, EBENEZER CLOSE, in the 79th year of his age.

DOW.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at the residence of W. L. Northam, Esq., Elizabeth, N. J., in the 85th year of his age, BENJAMIN DOW.

Relatives and friends are invited to meet the funeral at the foot of Liberty-st., at 11½ A. M. on Saturday, the 19th inst. The remains will be taken for interment to Green-Wood Cemetery.

FERRIS.—At Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 17, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. J. M. Ferris, D. D., in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GERARD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, MARY, relict of William Gerard, aged 75 years and 3 months.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles C. Lewis, No. 152 West 47th-st., this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock. The friends of the family, and of her son, George W. Gerard, also those of her sons-in-law, Gabriel Kent and S. A. Seymour, are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in the family plot at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Perth Amboy, Saturday morning.

HARPER.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, ANN HARPER, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, William Cuttbert, No. 286 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 19, at 2½ o'clock.

KASMIRE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 17, 1868, OLIVER WHITE, only child of George E. and Mary Beebe Kasmire, aged 4 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 38 Perry-st., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'c ock.

NEWLIN.—At Fishkill, on the Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, MARY, second daughter of the late Robert Newlin, of Fishkill.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, W. S. Verplanck, Esq.

PACKER.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 17, 1868, LAWRENCE, youngest son of Louis D. and Jessie L. Packer.

The remains will be taken to New-London, Conn., for interment.

PULIS.—In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 17, after a short illness, HENRY FRANCIS, the son of David and Elizabeth Pulis, aged 3 years, 3 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 227 Provost-st., near North 3d-st.

STEARNS.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, SARAH B. SANDS, relict of Rev. Wm. M. Stilwell, in her 82d year.

Funeral on Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Haff, Vanderbilt-av., third door from Gates-av., Brooklyn.

STARR.—At New-Canaan, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, MARY A., wife of N. W. Starr, daughter of the late B. F. Hunnford, of Newport, R. I.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 18th inst., at New-Canaan. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers on Saturday morning, 19th inst.

TOBITT.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, of rapid consumption, FRANKLIN B. TOBITT, in the 22d year of his age.

Funeral from No. 33 McKibbin-st., Williamsburg, on Saturday, Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock.

VALK.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, JACOB B. VALK, aged 87 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral this day, (Friday,) at St. George's Church, Flushing, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Flushing Railroad cars leave Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock.

WAKEMAN.—At S. Paul, Minn., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, HENRY J. WAKEMAN, of Southport, Conn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Being about to remove on 1st of January, we are prepared to to close out, AT RETAIL, our splendid wholesale stock of

CHROMOS AND FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ALBUMS, CARVED BRACKETS, &c.

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All goods warranted.

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VELOCIPEDE CANTERING HORSES.
Away ahead of any other velocipede in use. Safe, rapid and easy. Can be ridden by boys and girls from 3 years old to adults. Prices $12 to $35 each. For sale by STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

BY REQUEST.—THE ANNIVERSARY EXercises of the Central M. E. Church Sunday Schools will be repeated FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18. Dialogues, solos, duets, recitations, &c. In the Church, Tilton, corner of 14th-st.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—We do not often refer to any medicinal article, be its merits ever so well established; this our army of readers are fully aware of; but knowing the extraordinary virtue of the article referred to, by family use, we unhesitatingly and earnestly recommend it to all persons afflicted in any way with pulmonary trouble. It is for sale at No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

In New-York by all druggists.

FURS AND FUR ALTERATIONS AT 25 per cent. below Broadway prices, at D'ANOUVAIN'S, No. 37 4th-av., for ten years Superintendent with LORD & TAYLOR, who has retired from business.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, 9 and D, 11:30; E and G, 11:15, and at Fifth Ave. at 12 M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

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At present prices they pay as follows:

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Coupon, 1881......	114⅛	114⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68.	110	110¼
5-20 Regis., 1862.	105⅜	105⅝	10-40 Registered.	102⅛	102⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110½	110⅝	10-40 Coupon....	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106⅜	106⅝	Gold.............	134½	134⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅜	107⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac....	99⅝	99⅞
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Schedules with twenty or more coupons, will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered Dec. 30th.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Dec. 15, 1868.

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No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1868.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY: You will please take notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Ashburton Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take such action as may be required in respect to the foreclosure of the mortgages executed by the Company, and to determine what course shall be pursued in regard to the purchase of a part of the Company's land at tax sales. Also, to take such action as may be advisable in regard to a lease of the mining works of the Company.

LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR.,
D. J. SPRAGUE,
JOHN T. ROLLINS,
A majority of Directors.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in FULL, in GOLD COIN, on presentation thereafter at the Banking-house of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York City. Schedules of 20 or more Coupons will be received for examination, &c., on and after the 28th inst.

C. P. HUNTINGTON,
Vice-President C. P. R. R. Co.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FIFTY SHARES OXFORD IRON COMPANY, 1,000 shares Central Petroleum Company, 500 shares Stout Coal Company, for sale at the office of DRAKE BROTHERS, No. 16 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

GEO. OPDYKE & CO

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR GOLD.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight, in same manner as with National Banks.

Advances made on approved collaterals.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere and loans negotiated.

We buy and sell at current market rate all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of GOLD and all first-class securities for the usual commission.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT or Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO

BANKERS, PHILA. & N. YORK

No. 3 Nassau-st.,

Dealers in U. S. Bonds. Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges,

issue Bills of Exchange on
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort;
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The transfer books of said Company will be closed from Dec. 31, 1868, 2 P. M., until Jan. 11, 1869, 10 A. M., for the purposes set forth in the circular dated Nov. 28, 1868, issued by the Company to their stockholders. By order of the Directors.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Ass't Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-York.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST CO.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings for the past six months, payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

Transfer Books closed Dec. 20, and opened Jan. 5, 1869.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Dec. 17, 1868.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of December inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th day of December to the 2d day of January, both inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 20 Union-place, has declared its usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. on larger sums, and has also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of three per cent. on deposits not exceeding $1,000 undisturbed for three years prior to Jan. 1, 1869, two per cent. on similar deposits undisturbed for two years, and one per cent. on similar deposits undisturbed for one year; these dividends are payable or credited on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 20) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868, and semi-annual interest of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Monday, the 19th day of January, 1869, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg. The transfer books will close on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen TUESDAY, the 20th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 26th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. Dec. 23, 1868, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January next.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. and reopened on the morning of Jan. 4 next.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1869.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, STERLING AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c. BY ORDER OF J. FORNACHON, ASSIGNEE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, and every day following until the entire stock is disposed of, at No. 266 Pearl-st., and Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Fulton-st., under the United States Hotel, the entire stock together with the fixtures, contained in the above store, by order of Assignee, in which stock will be found:

ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY—Consisting of cluster and single stone diamond rings, brooches, ear-rings, scarf pins, &c. Also, coral, full and half sets; gents' seal rings, beautiful cut cameos, sleeve buttons, studs, scarf pins, gold and silver watches, made by the most celebrated makers; gold guard and vest chains, ladies' gold watches, enameled and set with diamonds.

ELEGANT STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE—Consisting in part of tea and tete-a-tete sets; solid silver-handle dinner, dessert and tea knives, forks, spoons, pickle forks, silver ladles, silver tobacco and snuff-boxes, fruit knives, various sized salvers, ice-pitchers, &c.

CUTLERY—Comprising the finest description, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea knives, cheese scoops, carvers and steels, and other articles in the cutlery line.

Also, all the fixtures of said establishment, consisting of two large jewelers' safes, silver-plated French plate glass, show-cases, scales and weights, counters, &c. Also, the lease, expiring on the first of May, 1870, which will be sold on the last day of the sale.

The stock is all in good condition, very extensive, and will be sold without reserve. By order of

J. FORNACHON, Assignee.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL SALEROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7 o'clock, a valuable private library, comprising a choice selection of books in various departments of literature. Also a number of scarce French works. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

SUPERB BOOKS.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, AT 7 O'CLOCK.

The most superb and choice collection of books ever offered for sale by auction in this City, specially adapted for holiday gifts, and embracing the choicest modern literature, illustrated and standard works; the popular authors of the day; the various editions in costly bindings, among them may be mentioned: Musée Royal, 2 vols. folio, red morocco; Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art, proofs, folio, full morocco; The Queen's Bible, (a most superb book,) 2 vols. folio, full Turkey morocco, published at $75; Waring's Masterpieces of Art, 3 vols. folio, full morocco, gilt; Hogarth's Works, folio, half morocco, gilt; Irving's Works, 28 vols. large paper, elegantly bound in full Turkey morocco, by Matthews. Waverley Novels, Abbotsford Edition, 12 vols. full calf, gilt; Doré's Illustrated Bible, 2 vols. folio; Dresden, Munich, Vienna and Berlin Galleries, full extra morocco; Dusseldorf Gallery, folio, morocco, gilt; Cooper's Vignettes, 4to, elegantly bound in morocco; Finden's Beauties of Moore, 4to, full morocco; Selected Pictures of British Artists, 2 vols. folio, morocco, published at $750; Waverley Novels, 25 vols. 8vo, full red morocco, gilt edges; Clans of Scotland, colored plates, folio, half red morocco; Strutt's Regal Antiquities, colored plates, 4to, half morocco; Nicholas' Orders of Knighthood, colored plates, 4 vols. 4to, half morocco; Doré's Illustrated Works; Irving's Works, 20 vols., bound in full morocco; Matthews, large paper edition, now very scarce, Irving's Works, 28 vols.; Sunnyside Edition, full levant morocco; also, the Works of Dickens, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Tennyson, De Quincey, Mrs. Jameson, Emerson, Whittier, Lowell, Bayard Taylor, Gail Hamilton, Dana, Hallam, Disraeli, Simms, Poe, Lamb, &c., all in fine and costly bindings. New and fresh stock.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition, day and evening.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE TRADE SALE OF NEW CARriages and sleighs of the finest City and other makers, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at the Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th-av.,

THIS DAY, Dec. 18,

at 9½ o'clock A. M., each day, and continuing until 12 o'clock, and recommencing every evening at 7½ o'clock, until the stock is disposed of.

The sale will comprise about 200 vehicles.

CLARENCES,	LANDAUS,
COACHES,	PHAETONS,
DOG CARTS,	BAROUCHES,
COUPES,	WAGONS,

SLEIGHS.

The above is the first and largest sale of first-class carriages ever sold in this City, and the attention of all purchasers is respectfully requested. Sale absolute.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. K. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—This day, FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

200 boxes Valencia Raisins.
2,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
66 cases prime new crop Smyrna Figs.
3,800 drums new crop Smyrna Figs.
10 bags Sicily Soft Shell Almonds.
111 seroons Mogador Shelled Almonds.
7 barrels French Capers.
35 boxes Turkish Prunes.
14 cases Citron.
60 bags Naples Walnuts, stained.
40 boxes Messina Oranges.

H. D. MINER & BARKER, Auctioneers, 845 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY SALE OF PICTURES.—The pictures and models in terra-cotta, contributed by the members of the Artists' Fund Society, comprising upwards of eighty pictures, &c., produced by the Artists' members within the last year, and being of a size suitable for parlors and galleries, will be sold at public auction by H. D. MINER, Esq., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Catalogues can be obtained at the gallery, No. 845 Broadway, where the pictures are now on exhibition free.

GEORGE COCK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., a large lot of fine furniture, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture en suite, lady's cabinets, office desks, tables, &c. Also, three superior pianos.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EAST NEWARK LOTS.—THE ADJOURNED sale of the "Ogden tract" will be concluded at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY!

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

We have now on hand an unusually choice and varied assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS and SMALL WARES,
HOSIERY and WHITE GOODS,
PERFUMERY and JEWELRY.

In selecting the above stocks, special reference has been made to the Holidays, and a great assortment of articles will be found suitable for presents, such as Neckties, Bows, Sashes, Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs, Real Lace Trimmed Hdkfs., Gents', Ladies' Misses' and Lads' Hdkfs., of every variety, put up in boxes, expressly for Christmas Gifts. All kinds of Lace Vails, Coiffures and Barbes, Real Lace and Embroidered Collars and Sets, Real Thread and Llama Shawls, Real Camel's Hair and Cashmere Scarfs, fine Cloth Gloves, Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Tidies, Doilies, Table and Piano Covers, Fancy Skirts, Baskets, What-nots, Carved Brackets, &c.; Pocket-books, Card-cases, Fans, Leather and Fancy Bags, Reticules, Spool Cotton and Silk in boxes for gifts, Scissor Cases, Silver Thimbles, Worsted Slipper and Cushion Patterns, Jet, Gilt and Steel Sets of Jewelry, Perfumery, Lubin's Extracts, Brushes, Combs, Dressing Cases.

TOILET SETS.

TOILET BOXES, MIRRORS, &c.

IN ADDITION to the above magnificent assortment of our regular stocks, we have imported a fine line of French, German and Vienna Fancy Goods, Gilt Ornaments, Jewel Stands, Inlaid and Carved Writing Desks, with Hdkf., Glove and Jewel Boxes to match, Silk, Satin and Rosewood Hdkf. and Glove Boxes, Perfumery Cases, Vases and Mantel Ornaments, in splendid variety; French Marble, Gilt and Alabaster Clocks, Real Bronze Statuettes and Groups, Parian Busts and Figures, Card Stands, Bisque Ornaments, Fancy Work Boxes, and our usual Christmas Stock of Dolls and Toys of every description.

In addition to the above, we have recently opened a Silver Ware and Clock Department, and we design to exhibit for the Holidays a splendid line of these gooods, comprising the choicest patterns in triple-plated ware, from the best manufacturers. Tea Sets, Tete-a-tete Sets, Trays, Syrup Cups, Spoon Holders, Castors, Cake Baskets, Pitchers, Goblets, Bouquet Stands, Toilet Stands, Wine Stands, Pickle Jars, Celery Jars, Butter Dishes, Cream and Sugar Bowls, Butter Knives, and all sizes of Knives, Forks and Spoons, all of which we will guarantee to be of the best quality.

Also, in solid silver ware of the celebrated Gorham manufacture, Sets of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings, Sugar Tongs, &c., put in handsome cases, specially for Holiday Gifts.

All these goods herein advertised will be sold at our usual popular prices.

R. H. MACY,

14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.
Nos. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.
No. 62 WEST 14TH-ST.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 703 BROADWAY,

Are offering before removal to their new premises,

RICH LACE GOODS,

COMPRISING
Black Thread Points,
Point Aguille Sets,
Black Thread Capes,
Point Aguille Collars,

and a large variety of other rich goods suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT A

GREAT REDUCTION.

BARGAINS

in HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c. In consequence of anticipated removal from the old stand, No. 409 Broadway, to the new store, No. 19 Union-square, I have determined upon closing out my large and valuable stock, consisting of Gents' Dress and Business Hats, Boys' and Youths' Hats and Caps, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's
FURS,
HOODS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS,
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.,
AT AN
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
JOHN R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

OPEN THIS DAY,

THE NEW COLORS IN

DOG-SKIN GLOVES,

SCARFS AND TIES,

WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

SHIRTS, COLLARS

AND

UNDERCLOTHING

AT

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

AT MME. VIGOUROUX'S, NO. 120 4TH-AV., one door above 12th-st., stamping, imported embroidery, ladies and babies' trousseaux on hand or to order. Specialty of initials, monograms for handkerchief. Table and bed cloths embroidered to order for holiday presents.

MINK FURS, SABLE AND ASTRAKHAN furs, velvet bonnets and children's bonnets, ladies' hats and children's hats, for holiday gifts, at reduced prices. L. BINNS' millinery, largest in the world, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL HER entire stock of rich French Cloaks, in Velvet, Silk and Cloth; Opera Cloaks and Sacques, at greatly reduced prices, to close the business. 1,168 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

JAPANESE GOODS,

New and beautiful, for the holidays, cheap, in great variety, at the new Japanese Store, No. 834 Broadway.

A. A. VANTINE.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Gold, Silver and Ivory-mounted
WALKING CANES,

The LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST assortment in this City can be found at
A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden-lane.

TOYS.

A fine and varied assortment, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.
NOVELTIES JUST IMPORTED.
FANCY BOXES, GAMES,
CHINA ORNAMENTS,
AND ALL KINDS OF TOYS,
bought at auction at very low prices by
SAMUEL D. WILSON,
No. 75 Bowery;
No. 607 8th-av.;
No. 111 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn;
No. 207 Fulton-av., Brooklyn;
No. 77 Newark-av., Jersey City.

THE AUTOMATON TOYS.
WALKING GIRLS AND BOYS.
Toys from England, Germany and France.
Toys that walk, talk and dance.
Toys from Russia, China and Japan.
Toys from everywhere made by man.
Games, Albums, Writing-desks, Portfolios, Juvenile Books, &c., at

H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAR,
No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.

MAGIC LANTERNS, STEREOPTICONS, dissolving view apparatus, for parlor entertainments and public exhibitions. Priced catalogues on application. T. H. McALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

MAGIC COMB

For coloring the hair and beard. Headquarters of the Company No. 612 Broadway, where all orders should be addressed. Agents wanted at No. 612 Broadway.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,149 Broadway, above 26th-st.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR of the *Scalpel*, operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 9 evenings.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.
FIFTY PARCELS OF LAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT

250 LOTS,

PART OF THE MORRIS ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1868, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Trustee,

50 PARCELS OF LAND,

Containing about 250 lots, situated on Central-av., near 171st-st., and three miles south of Kingsbridge. This tract of land forms part of the Morris Estate, and has been in the possession of the Morris family for nearly 200 YEARS!

ITS ADVANTAGES OF SITUATION CANNOT BE OVERSTATED.

It is now proposed to place this section of Westchester County under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, and the advantages to grow out of that circumstance are incalculable, as the Central-av. Grand Boulevard will run through the property. The communication with the lower portion of New-York City is by means of railroads now in operation, which makes these lots as desirable and convenient as Murray Hill is at the present time.

For maps, diagrams, and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

The Great Sale
OF THE
MORRIS PROPERTY,

JOINING ARCULARIUS HOTEL, CENTRAL-AV.,

DEC. 22, 1868.

PAMPHLETS AND MAPS SHOWING ALL THE ROADS AND AVENUES FROM THE CITY HALL, AT THE OFFICE OF

JAS. M. MILLER,
NO. 28 PINE-ST.

THIS SALE IS EMINENTLY WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF ALL WHO DESIRE TO MAKE A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN A SECTION THAT CANNOT FAIL TO QUADRUPLE ITS VALUE IN A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house on Bedford-st., near Cottage-place, well rented and at a low price of $10,000. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

SIXTH-AV.—TWO VALUABLE CORNER stores and lots on 6th-av., for sale on liberal terms. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

LOT FOR SALE—20x100, ON 38TH-ST., SOUTH side, between Madison and 4th avs. Inquire of the owner, No. 34 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING LOT, IN WHITE-st., near Broadway; eligible for a first-class store. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS IN MENLO PARK FROM $200 TO $300, 50 BY 100 FEET.

TERMS, $20 DOWN, $10 PER MONTH UNTIL PAID FOR.

A very desirable class of people have already purchased. Books will soon close at present prices and terms. Warrantee deeds will be given to those who desire to pay in full.

All particulars may be obtained at the office of the Association,

NO. 4 WALL-ST.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., NEAR the water, No. 1 Division-av., an admirable place for manufacturing purposes; four-story brick tenement-house, with store on first floor; price $7,500. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE ABOVE 14TH-ST., WEST of 2d-av.; only owners dealt with. WILLIAM H. BENJAMIN, No. 2¼ Barclay-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

STORES, &C., TO LET,

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, A FURnished house, with nine acres of land; stable, greenhouse, grapery, &c.; rent $3,500 per annum. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway, opposite Dey-st.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS, NO. 280 WEST 59TH-st., fronting Central Park, four rooms each, $20.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on sums of $500 and under: SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. Deposits of one dollar received.

INTEREST COMMENCES JAN. 1.

The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20; or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from the 1st the same as a deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., N. Y.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid, free of Government tax, on all sums from $5 to 5,000 dollars. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,647,625 68.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 14, 1868.—Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

An extra interest will also be paid at the same time of one-half of the above rates. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly.

The bank will be open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–105 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Out this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,

No. 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 515 8th-av., cor. 35th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOPAL,) corner 30th-st. and Lexington-av.—Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BURGOYNE BISHOP, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dec. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB WIELARSKY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dec. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM CHURCHILL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dec. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of December, A. D. 1868, warrants in bankruptcy were issued against the estates of ORVIS M. MOORE, of the City, County and State of New-York, and BENJAMIN F. LEWIS, of the City of Cincinnati, in the County of Hamilton and State of Ohio, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on the petition of Orvis M. Moore; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dec. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE HOT SPRING MINING COMPANY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, which has been adjudged bankrupt on its own petition, by its President duly made; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to it, or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dec. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM I. TOWNSEND, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dec. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES BERRY HALL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of James E. Steele & Co., C. B. Hall & Co., William P. Frost & Hall and F. O. Ketchum & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dec. 18, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. COOK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles A. Cook, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d18-law3wF*

NO. 1,888.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN A. GRAVES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edwin A. Graves, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 14th day of December, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
d18-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS M. HALSTED and AVERY D. PUTNAM, bankrupts.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Augustus M. Halsted and Avery D. Putnam, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868.

ISAAC M. ANDREWS, Assignee,
d11-law3wF No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE MANARA and CESAR DE NEGRI, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore Manara, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, (the said De Negri not joining on account of absence from the country,) and that the 8th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1868.

d11-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID V. FREEMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by David V. Freeman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

TRACY, TALLMADGE & LEE, Attorneys for Bankrupt,
d4-law3wF* No. 50 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVY BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Levy Bernstein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and the 11th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1868.

d18-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BARNETT LEVY, individually and as a member of the firm of Levy & Kraemer, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Barnett Levy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1868.

d18-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN PIERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Pierson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1868.

d18-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY FALLS, bankrupt.—No. 1,597.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Falls, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of January, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of December, 1868.

d11-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Newburgh, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of DELOS W. GITCHELL, formerly of Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New-York, (now of Newburgh, Orange County, New-York,) within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

C. ANDERSON, Assignee,
d11-law3wF No. 289 Grand-st., Newburgh, N. Y.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At New-York City, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LEOPOLD BUXBAUM, AARON BUXBAUM and SELIGMAN OPPENHEIMER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

WILLIAM A. KOBBE,
d18-law3wF* Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. SCHOENER, GEORGE DWIGHT and HENRY A. CHAPIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—George Dwight, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 11th December, 1868.

d18-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE T. EDGERTON, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 20th day of November, 1868, before John Fitch, Register—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore T. Edgerton, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868.

I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

HORATIO F. AVERILL, Solicitor for Bankrupt, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.
d18-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. SCHOENER, GEORGE DWIGHT and HENRY A. CHAPIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—William L. Schoener, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 11th December, 1868.

d18-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,877.—IN BANKRUPTCY — NORTHERN District of New-York: This is to give notice—That on the 8th day of December, 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES W. DODGE, of the City of Troy, County of Rensselaer and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 2 Mutual building, State-st., Troy, N. Y., before Henry J. King, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWARD DODD,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
By PETER F. DAW, Deputy. d11-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of FERDINAND GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ferdinand Goldstein, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
d11-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of WILLIAM MARCHANT, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Marchant, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1868.

d4-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of CHARLES B. FESSENDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 3d December, 1868.

d4-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI DURYEA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of December, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Levi Duryea, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Assignee,
d4-law3wF* No. 302 Broadway, City of New-York.

NO. 1,818.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS GOODRIDGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Francis Goodridge, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of December, 1868.

d4-law3wF JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Cabin passage to Paris.....140

Steerage not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALESTINE.....Dec. 17 | TARIFA.....Dec. 31
PALMYRA.....Dec. 24 | SIBERIA.....Jan. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels of this favorite route for the United States will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Feb. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $83.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL
From Pier No. 46 North river, WEDNESDAYS,
MANHATTAN.....2,950 tons.....Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA.....2,900 tons.....Jan. 6.
COLORADO.....3,515 tons.....Jan. 20.
NEBRASKA.....3,302 tons.....Jan. 27.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $35, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
Or steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
BRITANNIA.....Dec. 19 | COLUMBIA.....Jan. 9
UNITED KINGDOM.....Dec. 26 | IOWA.....Jan. 16
EUROPA.....Jan. 2 | CALEDONIA.....Jan. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Immediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $30.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF PARIS will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 10 A. M. on SATURDAY, Dec. 19. Passengers will require to be on board one hour before sailing. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Dec. 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
CITY OF COORK via Halifax.....TUESDAY, Dec. 29
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	40 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 88 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL
Will leave MONDAY, Dec. 21, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 5th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to all the principal Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 58 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 13 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.		
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day following.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
DEC. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNOR, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Jan. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Feb. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month;
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
GEORGE M. NEWELL, Capt. J. INGRAHAM, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, Dec. 31,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precise, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 24.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, via Nassau, Dec. 31.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 7, 1869.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
BARSTOW, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaca and Brazos without commission.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to
L. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 11, 1868.
NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS AND ALL OTHERS CONCERNED.—Under recent instructions from the Treasury Department, hereafter all merchandise required to be corded and sealed for shipment to the Pacific Ports via the Isthmus of Panama, under the Department regulations of Sept. 1, 1866, must be "corded and sealed on the DOCK OF THE RECEIVING VESSEL," and under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Collector of the Twelfth Division, and the Inspectors serving in that Division. Parties desiring their merchandise corded and sealed in conformity to said regulations, will so direct, in writing, to said Deputy Collector when the packages are delivered on the Dock, or else the same will be manifested as not corded and sealed, and will be sent to the Public Stores at the port of destination, as provided in the regulations above referred to.
Information on this subject can be obtained at my office, over People's Bank, corner Canal and Thompson sts.
L. B. LATOBEY, Deputy Collector.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 23 WEST 27TH-ST., NEAR UDLEman House.—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen and families, with superior table. Also two seats at the table without rooms, in a private family; unquestionable references required.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—A nicely furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, a room for single gentleman to let with first-class board.

NO. 58 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without board, at $7 per week; with breakfast, $8. Address B. Box No. 137 Times Office.

TWO FAMILIES CAN FIND MOST DESirable rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 117 East 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Also, one pleasant front hall-room.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House.—Superior suites of rooms, with private table, if desired; also, single rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—THE SECOND floor, three rooms deep, furnished, with every convenience, to let, with board; also a single room in fourth story. Apply after 2 o'clock.

THREE COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, either singly or together, on moderate terms to respectable parties. No. 101 West 22d-st.

NO. 317 WEST 23D-ST., A FEW DOORS from Pike's Opera House.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent, with board; also, small rooms; moderate terms.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BREAKFAST, tea, and two furnished bedrooms—one with a fire, for two gentlemen, south of 18th-st. Address C, Box 1,987 Post Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO ROOMS ADjoining, on the second floor; hot and cold water, gas, bath and fire; will accommodate four persons. Apply at No. 158 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 77 EAST 14TH-ST.—(NEW NO. 113.)—Two suites of rooms to let, with board, on second floor; private table, if desired; house first-class; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.—SIX OR EIGHT gentlemen can find a comfortable home, with board and washing included, for $5 per week, at Mr. HOGAN'S, No. 290 Monroe-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED BY A gentleman and wife; location from 16th to 42d sts., between 3d and 8th avs.; terms not to exceed $25 per week. Address NORTON, Box No. 180 Times Office.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST.—PARLOR AND bedroom and room on the second floor to let, with board.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom, and two large rooms to let, with or without private table. References required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENTS' ROOM without board; private house; warm air, gas. Address FERMANDE, Brooklyn Post Office.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—TO LET, TO ONE or two single gentlemen, a large nicely furnished front room, with bedroom adjoining, if desired.

A STUDENT DESIRES A SMALL NEATLY-furnished room, for which $3 per week will be paid. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 128 Times Office.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 30TH AND 31st sts.—A handsome suite of parlors in a first-class private house, with private table; references required.

NO. 107 17TH-ST., THIRD DOOR EAST of Union-square.—The second floor handsomely furnished, to let, with board; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET furnished rooms on second floor, with or without board, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 61 West 24th-st.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. Furnished rooms to let, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 201 WEST 14TH-ST.—A FAMILY OR a few gentlemen can be accommodated with fine rooms and first-class board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, for two gentlemen, on reasonable terms; no other boarders kept. No. 214 West 19th-st.

BOARD—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF adults; house, furniture and neighborhood first-class. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE on second and third floors; also single, with board.

TO LET—NO. 72 5TH-AV.—SINGLE BEDROOMS, suitable for gentlemen, with or without board.

ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET—WITH board; private table if desired; at 18 West 28th-st.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., TWO DESIRable rooms to let, furnished, without board.

SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, ON first, second and fourth floors, at No. 32 University-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER desires a situation in a wholesale establishment; unexceptionable references given, including his last employer. BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 2,459 Post Office, New-York.

A MAN OF CHARACTER, INTELLIgence and address, bred to business, desires a position in some concern where energy and experience may be made useful. Address O. F. S., Box No. 3,651 Port Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where advancement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, a situation; is steady and reliable and well acquainted with office work; refers to late employers and others. Address E. E. E., Box No. 160 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A young man about 18 years of age; must write a good hand and have good references for honesty. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Room No. 10, No. 31 Pine-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WHO UNderstands general housework and can bake, to go a short distance out of City. Apply at No. 148 Bleecker-st., near Thompson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron in a private family. Apply, with good recommendations, to No. 33 East 21st-st.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR OHIO, INDIana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee trade; those having a thorough knowledge of business and large acquaintance with buyers may apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 36 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CARPENTER & RICHARDS, for the transaction of a general banking and stock commission business.
EDWARD P. CARPENTER,
SELDON S. RICHARDS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all lots and parcels of land or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1st. For laying crosswalks across James-street from number sixty-one to sixty-two.
2d. For paving with trap-blocks the southeast to the northeast corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue.
3d. For paving with trap-blocks the carriage-way of Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.
4th. For flagging sidewalks of Sixth-avenue, west side, from Forty-sixth to Fifty-ninth-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on
1st. Both sides of James-street, from Madison to Oak-street.
2d. Both sides of Fifth-street, from First-avenue to a point half way to Avenue A; also, the east side of First-avenue, from Fifth-street to a point distant half the block, north and south.
3d. Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenue.
4th. The west side of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-Eighth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Unairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
} Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 9, 1868.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 16, 1868.
TO TAX-PAYERS:
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1869. On and after that date interest will be charged at the rate of 1 per cent per month, on taxes existed from Oct. 1, 1864, to day of payment, will be added.
On the 15th day of January prox. warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee on Street Openings of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Chamber of the Board, Room No. 8, City Hall, on Monday, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of hearing any objections of the property-owners affected by the extension of Park-place, by widening Rocinson-st., from College-place to West-st.
HUGH O'BRIEN,
JOHN MCQUADE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL TAXES will meet THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 17th and 18th inst., at 9½ A. M. All parties interested will please attend. By order of the Chairman,
JOSEPH T. YOUNG,
Clerk of Board.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILliam D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. GOLDTHWAITE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Troy & Place, No. 128 Pulton-st. in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1868.
JENNIE C. GOLDTWAITE,
HENRY C. PLACE,
} Executors.
n13-law6w*

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Charles Bussell, must present the same with vouchers to the undersigned at No. 202 West Houston-st., within six months from date.
ALFRED M. BUSSELL,
SAML. D. BUSSELL,
} Executors.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1868. 6m13-law6m*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A—SLEIGHS, VELOCIPEDES, CARriages, all styles, at great bargains. One hundred and fifty sleighs. One thousand wagons, carts, &c. Several second-hand carriages. For sale cheap, at warerooms of CALEB HYATT, No. 639 Broadway.

A HORSE, TOP GROCERY-WAGON and harness for sale, cheap. Inquire at No. 116 Columbia-st., New-York City. Mr. CLARK.

FOR SALE—ONE BLACK MARE, 16 HANDS, 7 years, sound, kind, fit for cart or truck; one bay horse, 7 years, fit for cart or express, at 413 East 13th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW ONE-HORSE truck, built by one of the best makers in the City. Inquire at No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT the Public Pound, 50th-st. and Madison-av., a large bay horse, on Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOUR HORSES WINTERED NEAR City at $16 per month; good stable and attendance. Apply at No. of Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER to a gentleman, or to take the domestic management of a college or institution, by a very responsible and most experienced American Protestant widow lady of middle age; no incumbrance; is not above being useful; has been two years in a distinguished Female College; for fidelity, neatness, economy, and integrity is a most valuable person; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as first-class waitress; willing to make herself useful in any kind of work; the other as first-class seamstress; willing to assist in care of children; first-class City references. Call at No. 452 West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO LIGHT washing and chamberwork by a respectable girl, who has lived many years in a genteel family, and can give from them the best recommendations. Address ELIZA, No. 50 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook and laundress; is an excellent cook and baker; understands fine washing and ironing, and fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 6 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation; is a thoroughly experienced cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing. Call in the fancy store, No. 517 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, sisters, as respectable servants in family—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; first-class City reference. Call at No. 150 East 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; fourteen and five years' references; understands all kinds of business in all its branches; is honest, sober and industrious; none need apply but those wanting a first-class cook. Apply at No. 249 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as a first-class cook; understands soups, fish, meats, game and pastry; is a good baker; best reference. Call, for two days, at No. 244 7th-av., in the rear, above 21s.-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, or general housework, by an industrious, capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; is a good cook, respectful and trustworthy; best references given. Apply at 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SOOTCH PROTESTANT nurse, who can take charge of an infant from its birth, a situation; would take care of an invalid, or act as housekeeper to a widower with a family. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a highly respectable girl, as dressmaker and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; best of City reference. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st., in the boot and shoe store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class cook, or do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; willing and obliging; the best of reference. Call at No. 149 West 15th-st., in rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman; is an elegant cook and baker; will assist in the washing; will go to a boarding-house; City or country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 261 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or nurse, or to do light housework; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 332 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COOK, WITH five years' City reference, a situation in a private family, hotel or boarding-house; makes pastries, soups, jellies and fancy dishes. Call at No. 350 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS AND parlor maid, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $16. Call at No. 338 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, TO DO WASHing at her own residence; will do families' and gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 261 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 West 42d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 333 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; can furnish the best of testimonials. Call or address till suited at No. 63 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AT her house, a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; done up in the neatest style. Can be seen at No. 53 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and fine washer. Apply No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO UNderstands all kinds of family sewing, to go out by the day or week. Call or address No. 329 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a reliable woman; has five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 249 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 427 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer, ironer and baker; can make all kinds of desserts. Call at present employer's, No. 12 East Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT cook; is an excellent baker; City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 331 West 2.th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an industrious single man, Scotch; thoroughly understands all business; excellent groom and careful driver; will be found civil, very willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman, groom or second waiter or groom, understands the waiter; the best of City reference as to honesty, temperance and capability. Call on or address M. MULLIGAN, No. 132 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, in any capacity, where he can earn a living; willing to work and would make himself generally useful; can give good reference. Address E. G., Box No. 141 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; is sober, honest and industrious; is a good driver and an excellent groom; the very highest City reference given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 238 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman; understands green-houses and grapery; the wife as cook; good references from last employer. Address for two days, J. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN OF SOBRIety and honesty, a situation as gardener; understands all work about a gentleman's place; is a good milker; has City reference. Address D., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman; understands the management of race and fast horses; also of carriages, harness, &c.; best of reference. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISHman, single; is a thorough groom, driver, kitchen gardener, &c.; is neat and temperate; moderate wages expected. Address G. G., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH man in a store; speaks German; understands cooperage; will make himself useful; good reference. Address W. S., Box No. 109 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom—a man of long experience; is a good City driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION; HAS nine years' City reference from his last place; is a careful driver, sober, honest, and obliging. Address T. D., Box 209 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 126 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter or fireman in a hotel or boarding-house; best of reference. Address or apply at No. 407 East 15th-st., Room No. 14.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,
No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
A large assortment of bedding, looking-glasses, &c.
Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods packed for shipping. Join the crowd.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.
Sole Lessee and Director.....J. GRAU
Ninth week and great success of
OFFENBACH'S FAMOUS OPERA BOUFFE IN 3 ACTS,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
presented with unprecedented
BRILLIANCY AND SPLENDOR.
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) MATINEES AND EVENING.
Rose Bell.....Dregna. | Dorsinvane.....Genevieve
Carrier.....Silvoy | Boschere.....Capt. Martel
Canal original role.....Price, the Gendarme
Together with the entire strength of the
COMPANY, COMPRISING 140 PERSONS.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) MATINEE, GENEVIEVE, when seats will be secured without extra charge—$1.
In Brooklyn NEXT WEEK, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 23 and 24, Genevieve de Brabant.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.
MATINEE.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Dec. 19, at 1 o'clock, (Grove open at 12½,) Offenbach's famous GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, with its great cast and splendor of mise en scene.
Admission to all parts, $1; seats can be secured without extra charge; private boxes, $6.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, cor. 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES IN THE THEATRE THIS DAY.
83d and 84th time, and last but ten of the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
in the most successful burlesque production known to this country,
LION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
To be preceded by the QUIET FAMILY. In the Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, THE GIANT OF PALATINE and MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. The Curiosities throughout the day. Look out for ERNANI.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
The entire establishment is beautifully decorated.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING
From 10 o'clock A. M. until 11 o'clock P. M.
THE SPLENDID CHRISTMAS BAZAAR,
FOR THE SALE OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
EXTRAORDINARY VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS
in the
WINTER GARDEN AND CONCERT HALL,
DURING THE DAY AND EVENING.
MUSIC FROM THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
THE SCHOEPFERT TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY,
The First Complete and Celebrated
SOCIETY OF TYROLEAN SINGERS.
THE ORIGINAL DELAVANTS BROTHERS,
the eminent Aerial Artists, performing
THE DOUBLE TRAPEZE—THE HORIZONTAL BARS.
MME. DELOUCHE, Soprano.
HERR JANSON, Baritone.
THE GRAND AUTOMATIC THEATRE,
animated by a thousand Automatic Figures,
PUNCH AND JUDY WITH CAPT. JINKS.
GUS. WILLIAMS, the celebrated American comic singer,
TWO COMICAL GIANTS,
and a great variety of other entertainments.
During the DAY AND EVENING,
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Children, Ten Cents.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA; to be had during the day at Scribner's, No. 701 Broadway.

A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS
In behalf of the NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, will make her first reappearance as a Reader, in this City, on
SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1868,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
PROGRAMME.
ROSALIND. "As You Like It."....Shakespeare
LADY CLARA. "Vere de Vere."....Tennyson
LADY MACBETH, (including the Somnambulism Scene).....Shakespeare
COURTSHIP OF HENRY V.....Shakespeare
Doors open at 7. Reading commences at 8.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1 extra.
Tickets can be obtained at Smith's Pharmacy, No. 105 4th-av.; Hurlbert's Pharmacy, No. 893 Broadway; Hadley's, Cooper Institute; Pond's music store, No. 547 Broadway; Steinway Hall, (night of the reading.)

AN EVENING WITH
SHAKESPEARE, WHITTIER,
DICKENS, LONGFELLOW,
JERROLD, HAWTHORNE,
OLIVE LOGAN!
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 21 AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Reserved seats, $1, now ready for sale at Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; Peters', No. 306 Broadway.

CONSTANT MAYER'S
New Picture,
"GOOD WORDS,"
Now on exhibition at
SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY,

CHURCH FAIRS.

The Season at its Height—How the Fairs are Gotten Up—Devices for Emptying Purses.

Christmas is coming, and presents must be made. The Church, Sunday-School and Asylum fairs now holding and to be held during Christmas week, can furnish a very extended assortment of articles at prices equally cheap with the stores, and purchasers will have the additional satisfaction of aiding either in the cause of religion or charity. Fairs are great mediums of sociability, and are generally crowded in the evening. The devices for extracting money from visitors are often ingenious and amusing. Among them is the "Fish Pond," which is an imitation of a well. The line is dropped for a consideration of ten cents, and by trolling the hook an object of the value of one cent, more or less, is drawn up. This may be a doll's nightcap, an infinitesimal basket, a wooden toy of economical make, or a card-board ornament. The deficit of 9 cents is abundantly compensated by the smiles of the young lady in charge, and repeated angling ensues, which is not always confined to the fisherman. A "lucky bag" is another feature. Ten cents or 25 cents, confers the valuable privilege of inserting one's hand in the opening, with the assurance of obtaining a prize of some sort. This proves to be a pin-cushion one inch in diameter, a peanut wrapped in tissue paper, a slate pencil or kindred article of price, but the laugh of the presiding syren consoles for all disappointment and induces repeated ventures. On calling at the "post office" letters can be obtained from any person and from all parts of the world. An inquiry of the postmistress, with a statement of name and address, speedily calls forth a letter duly directed by a confederate clerk, and a charge of ten or twenty-five cents is made, according to distance. Thibet, for instance, is twenty-five cents. Considering the expense of mail communication, it is impossible to bring a letter from Thibet for less. Another attraction is the fortune-teller; but if she does not prove particularly young or handsome, she suffers a studied neglect from the young men, though receiving a satisfactory amount of patronage from the ladies. A mysterious screen, at times, is labeled "Picture Gallery." Visions of gilded frames inclosing works of art, dwindle, on entering, into the contemplation of a few engravings upon a table. The "gallery" measures six feet by seven. An apartment of equally modest dimensions, at a late fair, was defined as a "skating rink." The expectant, anticipating at least an experience at parlor skating, found a picture of sundry skaters reflected in a mirror and subjected to the illumination of two gas jets.

The most usual mode of raising money at fairs is by selling chances in raffles. In this way numerous high-priced articles are disposed of at most exaggerated rates. Irresistible young ladies are usually selected to canvass the visitors, and the difficulty of denying them is great.

Prominent among the fairs now going forward is that of St. Stephen's Church, a Catholic enterprise, which began on the 8th inst., and will be continued until New-Year's Eve inclusive. It is for the benefit of an Orphan Asylum, and is crowded nearly every evening. It adds, to its other attractions, billiard tables, where games are played upon payment of a charge, and entertains visitors with a band of music. The most profitable patrons of Catholic Fairs are servant girls, who are very profuse, and often spend a month's wages in an evening.

Another attractive fair is that in the Sundy School room of the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, in aid of the building fund of the school. It began yesterday at noon, and will be continued until to-morrow night. Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., the Rector, celebrated on Wednesday night his wooden wedding in the school-room. Conspicuous in the ante-room of the Fair are sundry wooden presents he received. Among them is a sawdust wedding-cake of colossal dimensions, with the usual ornamental coating of frost. Fairs are also going forward in the Sixth-avenue Mission Rooms, and at Dodworth Hall, in Broadway, near Tenth-street. Both are on popular thoroughfares, and attract visitors throughout the afternoon and evening. Purchases can be made there quite as cheaply as in stores, and in some respects more so. No reason therefore exists why persons desiring undergarments and various other articles of necessity or ornament should not give fairs their patronage, and assist in the good works they are connected with. There are many in various localities in this City, as well as in Brooklyn and Jersey City, which are not advertised. All offer their especial attractions.

The Ladies' Fair of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, which was lately held with great success in Tammany Hall Building, for the benefit of an Orphan Asylum, will be renewed during Christmas week in the basement of the church in Twenty-third-street, and will doubtless prove as attractive as before.

Fairs are important events in the history of churches, and occupy the attention of the ladies of the congregation a long time previously to their taking place. There is as much competition among the younger ladies for tables furnishing articles that gentlemen are likely to buy as exists for positions in a Presidential Cabinet, and the jealousies and disappointments are, perhaps, quite as great. The baby-linen table, that single gentlemen are not likely to frequent is usually handed over to a matron of discreet years, who can suffer masculine neglect with resignation. A sewing circle is formed and the family affairs of the parson, church members and mutual acquaintances generally, receive due ventilation. Reports are received regarding promises of contributions, and a due excitement exists upon the contemplation of any articles sent. Many goods are received from retail stores for sale on commission. These are an important staple of fair tables, and consists of toys, ornaments and minor articles of furniture.

The space allotted to fairs does not admit of the sale of many Christmas-trees, although these are sometimes found. The business in this new feature of Christmas life has become very large, and a steady depletion of hemlock groves is taking place in the suburbs. Formerly Christmas presents were inserted in the stockings of children during the night, or placed, by an imaginary Santa Claus, in chimnies, but Christmas-trees, by the bright evening gas, hung with gifts, are now substituted, and their reception by the happy juveniles is associated with games, dancing and music.

Prompt Capture of a Runaway Californian—He Obtains $2,500 in Gold by Fraud, and Comes Here Overland.

The most astonished man at the Astor House, in this City, on Wednesday morning, was THOMAS STEVENS, a gentleman about 55 years of age, who had just arrived from the Golden State, overland, having, previous to his leaving San Francisco, obtained the sum of $2,500 in gold from J. C. MERRILL & Co., shipping merchants in that city, on a draft made on them in the name of Mr. SEELEY, Vice-President of the Panama and Sandwich Island Steamship Company. He obtained the money on the draft on the 26th of November, having represented to J. C. MERRILL & Co. that Mr. SEELEY was a friend of his, and that he, Mr. SEELEY, had told him that, if he was ever short at any time, to make a draft on him. So he made the draft, and got the money. He then prepared for travel, and at once sent his baggage to the Astor House, New-York, by the steamship *Rising Star*, and marked "Capt. SCOTT," and he himself started by the overland route. While he was on his way Messrs. J. C. MERRILL & Co. telegraphed to Superintendent KENNEDY a statement of the facts, and Detectives VOLK and VIDETO, of the Brooklyn Central office, were detailed to watch for the arrival of Mr. STEVENS. When the old gentleman arrived at Rochester he telegraphed to the Astor House to see if his baggage had arrived. He was promptly answered that it had. He also telegraphed that he was on his way as a guest of the house. When he arrived in the City on Wednesday morning, the detectives met him, and informed him of the predicament in which he was situated. He claimed that the draft was regular, inasmuch as Mr. SEELEY had authorized him to draw upon him if he needed money at any time, and he represented that the amount was then about exhausted. He was at once put on board the steamer of Wednesday afternoon, and sent on his way back to San Francisco, where he will be tried for the fraud he is alleged to have committed. Mr. STEVENS had very little time in which to look around for friends, *habeas corpuses*, or other instruments of help.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. STACOM in the chair.

Resolutions to pave Fourth-street, from the Bowery to Sixth-avenue, Astor-place, and Rivington-street from the Bowery to Mangin-street, with McGonegal wooden pavement, were concurred in.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in adopting the resolution to increase the salary of the keeper of the City Hall to $3,750.

The Clerk of the Common Council was directed to have 5,000 copies of the canvass of the returns of the November and December elections published in pamphlet form.

A resolution to donate $15,000 to the New-York Dispensary was laid over.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Death of a Physician from Overdose of Morphine.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, at No. 129 East Twenty-fourth-street, over the remains of Dr. ISAAC CUMMINGS, aged 36 and a native of Massachusetts, who died from the effects of an overdose of morphine, taken by him to produce slumber. It appears that the deceased, who has for some years been the house physician at the Demilt Dispensary, on the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street, became so nervous on Tuesday evening that he was unable to sleep, so he swallowed a dose of morphine, as was usual with him, to produce the desired effect. Dr. CUMMINGS evidently mistook the quantity or overestimated his strength, for his landlady, Mrs. HUGG, discovered him at 10:30 P. M. in an unconscious state, so she summoned the necessary medical attendance, though it proved to be too late, as the patient did not rally, and died at 2 o'clock on Wednesday. A verdict of death by an overdose of morphine was rendered by the jury. Dr. CUMMINGS was favorably known and highly esteemed by all who knew him in connection with the Dispensary, where he had been highly successful during an extended course of practice, and his death will be sincerely regretted by those who frequent the institution.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

An Address That Was Not Delivered—Peculiar Proceedings Yesterday.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at 1 P. M. yesterday, in compliance with a call advertised in the newspapers, and by means of a circular extensively distributed, in which it was announced that Dr. JAMES C. HALLOCK, Jr., would deliver an address "in explanation of a practical plan for the complete, immediate and permanent control of all disturbances and obstructions in commercial payments, otherwise culminating in panic."

Hon. WM. E. DODGE, President, on calling the meeting to order, said that the meeting had been called, in accordance with the by-laws, by more than five members, and although he was utterly opposed to holding the meeting, he was compelled to comply with the by-laws, which required that a meeting thus called should be held. It had come to such a pass that any gentleman who had a private object to gain could obtain a meeting for the purpose of giving notoriety to it. He should move for an alteration of the by-laws at a proper time, and if they were not changed could not consent to remain the presiding officer of the Chamber.

Mr. CHARLES BUTLER moved, under the circumstances stated by the Chairman, that the Chamber adjourn. He thought the most significant rebuke for such impertinence as had been exhibited was to adjourn.

Dr. JAMES C. HALLOCK, Jr., apparently a very young man, endeavored to obtain the floor for the purpose of making an explanation, but the Chamber refused to listen to it, and the motion to adjourn was carried unanimously.

Grammar School No. 58.

A series of musical and elocutionary exercises took place yesterday at Grammar School No. 58, in West Fifty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue. The music was under the direction of Prof. NASH and Miss HOFFMAN, and the elocution under that of Mr. JOHN D. ROBINSON and Miss MARIA JASPER, Principals of the School, which contains 700 pupils.

Among the declamations was a comic story entitled "The Frenchman and the Rats," by ELIAS J. AUGUST, which was well delivered and afforded considerable amusement. A dialogue, called "Cataline," by CHARLES F. PLUMB, M. C. LOCKWOOD and FREDERIC C. PERRY; and the poem of "Shamus O'Brien," by CHARLES F. PLUMB, were booth well given. The trio of "How Gently," by Miss HOFFMAN, Mr. NASH, and Mr. BARROWS, excited much applause, and a solo by Miss ADOLPHINE T. HOFFMAN, created equal pleasure. The "Echo Song," that of "Slowly and Softly," and "Hark! I hear the Organ's Peal," by the school were very effectively rendered.

The young gentlemen delivering other addresses were Valentine Cook, Jr., John D. Ahrens, W. Irving Fiero, John E. McIntyre, William A. Hunter, Jesse T. Gattman, Oscar Unz, Henry Deyke, Benjamin F. McKinley, Plymon E. Garrety, John J. Gallagher, William M. Green, M. Clarence Lockwood, Arthur M. Lee and William S. Guthrie. Songs were also given by Henry P. Solomon, Arthur A. Barrows and Samuel Thompson. A voluntary on the organ was played, with applause, by Mr. Isaac Kiersted, and the proceedings closed with a Te Deum by the school. The visitors enjoyed a very pleasant entertainment.

Meeting of the Alumni of Hamilton College.

A meeting of the Alumni of Hamilton College was held last evening at Columbia College Law School, Lafayette-place, for the purpose of forming an organization of the Alumni and to arrange for an annual reunion. The chair was taken by Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, of Columbia College. The meeting was called to order by Mr. ISAAC H. HALL, the Secretary. Addresses on the objects of the meeting were delivered by Rev. Dr. BROWN, President of Hamilton College, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, Rev. Dr. KENDALL, Mr. OLMSTEAD, Prof. DAVID H. COCHRAN, P. H. D., Prof. JOHN NORTON POMROY, Dean of the University Law School, Col. GEORGE S. HASTINGS, &c. Letters of sympathy and encouragement were read from Mr. CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, Rev. F. F. ELLENWOOD, D. D., Col. EMMONS CLARK, and others.

A committee for that purpose reported the following list of officers for permanent organization:

President—Judge CHARLES P. KIRKLAND. Vice-Presidents—Prof. T. W. Dwight, LL. D., Gen. John Cochrane, Judge Joseph Bosworth, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Hon. Edwin C. Littlefield. Executive Committee—Prof. Theo. W. Dwight, LL. D., Prof. John Norton Pomroy, LL. D., Col. Emmons Clark, Col. Geo. S. Hastings, A. N. Brockway, M. D., Isaac H. Hall, Esq., Elihu Root, Esq. Treasurer—Alexander H. Spalding, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary—Isaac H. Hall, Esq.; Recording Secretary—Elihu Root, Esq.

It was decided to have a social reunion and dinner early in January, after which the proceedings terminated.

Ferry-boat Collision.

The Fulton ferry-boat *America*, on leaving Brooklyn about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, was struck by a propeller on the after part of her starboard side between the wheel-house and rudder. The propeller had checked her speed in time to prevent a very violent collision, and the ferry-boat took a position which best enabled her to withstand the shock, notwithstanding this, the concussion was severe and the passengers were much frightened. No damage ensued. Traffic on the East River is constantly increasing, and ferry-boats are daily in greater danger of being run down. Actual collisions may not yet be frequent, but narrow escapes from them are incessant. The necessity for a bridge or a tunnel across the river becomes more and more apparent.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.—Justice HOGAN heard the statements of counsel for the prosecution, in the case of J. AUGUSTUS MARSH, the broker, who has been locked up in the Tombs for several days, on a charge of obtaining $15,000 worth of United States Bonds on a check for $16,612 on the National Bank of the Commonwealth, from Messrs. H. A. HEISER'S SONS, at No. 38 Wall-street, on the 23d of November last. The counsel stated that they had discovered that the line of prosecution was a defective one, and as the bonds had all been restored, and the prisoner respectably connected, they desired to abandon the prosecution if compatible with the requirements of justice. Young MARSH had committed the crime in a moment of haste, and they considered that he had already suffered deeply through his imprisonment, and the prosecuting firm had been induced to withdraw the complaint, as it would give MARSH a chance to redeem himself and restore him to the arms of a widowed mother. Justice HOGAN granted the motion and discharged MARSH from custody.

AMERICAN COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY.—Yesterday was the third day of the exhibition of fancy pigeons and fowls, under the auspices of the American Columbarian Society, at their rooms, No. 956 Broadway. The exhibition has been well attended, and will doubtless lead breeders to make renewed exertions to carry off the prizes at next year's exhibition. Among those obtaining first premiums this year are: Pigeons—W. A. Wood, C. A. Bussell, Dr. Decker, L. Scheid, Geo. Purvis, F. Sterling, P. C. Biegel, L. McLiesh and Messrs. Colell, Homer, Busch and Riesterer. For fowls—Messrs. G. H. Leavitt, A. L. Maitland, F. Sterling, B. Haines, Jr., Dennis Long, Beard and Hy. Johnson, obtain first premiums. The last-named gentleman shows a fine collection of game bantams. Mr. WOOD, President of the Society, taking the largest number of premiums, is also entitled to the gold medal. On account of the bad weather yesterday, the Society have decided to keep the exhibition open this day and evening.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—Yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 229 Mott-street, occupied by JAMES FLANNAGAN, who sustained a loss of $200 on furniture, &c.; insured. The building was damaged to the extent of $100; owned by PATRICK BEGG who is fully insured.....Another and more extensive fire occurred yesterday morning in the dry-goods store of RICHARD GRAY, on the first floor of No. 680 Third-avenue, when a loss of $8,000 was occasioned on the stock and fixtures; insured for $10,000 in the home and another company. A portion of the second floor was occupied by Mrs. ESTHER MERUT as a dwelling, and she lost $100 on her furniture; insured. The other portion of the second floor was occupied by Mrs. ELIZABETH ROACH, whose loss is estimated at $150; insured. The premises are owned by ABRAHAM KIND, who sustains a loss of $2,000; insured for $9,500 in the Park. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—JOHN J. BURKE, of No. 145 Thompson-street, made a complaint stating that Wednesday evening he was walking up Mercer-street with PATRICK GOUGH, when he was suddenly felled to the pavement by a blow from behind him. When he recovered consciousness, a moment afterward, he found that he had been robbed of a gold watch and chain, worth $105, and that GOUGH had disappeared. Subsequently he saw GOUGH coming out of a saloon in Spring-street and caused him to be arrested by Officer EAKINS, of the Eighth Precinct, and accused him of the robbery. When arraigned yesterday the prisoner said he knew nothing of the matter further than that he had been knocked down himself at the same moment that BURKE was felled. He was, however, held in $1,500 bail to answer at the General Sessions, and BURKE was required to give bond in $500 to appear and testify.

BILLIARDS.—Last evening MELVIN FOSTER, who is practicing for his match with JOSEPH DION, of Montreal, for $1,000 a side, which is to take place at the Academy of Music on the 28th inst., played a preparatory game with MICHAEL PHELAN. The game was the French, 250 points up—the same as that which DION and FOSTER have to play in the match. Mr. PHELAN received the long odds of 125 points, and yet was beaten 86. At the start of the game both played rather poorly, but toward the close FOSTER did justice to his known skill by making such runs as 130, 29, 22, and 84. PHELAN's best run was 10. To-night they will play a similar game in the private room connected with CHAS. O'CONNOR's establishment. DION will arrive here in the course of the day, and at once begin practice.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—Last evening the pupils of the Sabbath School connected with the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh-avenue, near Thirteenth-street, gave an anniversary entertainment, in the presence of an audience so numerous that at the time of commencement even the standing room in the large edifice was fully occupied. The exercises were varied, consisting of music, instrumental and vocal, and recitations, dialogues, &c., by the pupils of the school. The entire programme was excellently rendered, and loudly applauded. To accommodate the many who were unable to gain admittance last evening, the entertainment will be repeated to-night.

ANOTHER PARDON.—President JOHNSON yesterday granted a pardon to JOHN OSBREY, who was recently sentenced to ten days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000 for executing a false whisky bond, thereby defrauding the Government. The term of imprisonment having expired, and OSBREY being unable to pay the fine, a petition, signed by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON and Messrs. RICHARD SCHELL and others, for his release, was presented to the President. The application for pardon was based upon the previous excellent character of the man, and the result was in his favor.

INTERNAL REVENUE SEIZURE.—Deputy LUKE O'REILLY, of the Third District, yesterday forenoon made another seizure in the vicinity of Prospect and Hudson streets, Brooklyn. The other parties in interest seem to have got wind of the Deputy's approach, inasmuch as he found all the material removed except five mash tubs, which were full, a worm and worm tub—all of which he seized. The still had evidently been in recent operation. A curiosity-seeking crowd and a few angry bricks, propelled by malice aforethought, flying in infinite space, were the only incidents of the occasion. The property was turned over to the United States Marshal.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—District Deputy G. W. P. Rev. S. MERRITT, Jr., has called a Convention of representatives from all the Divisions comprising the First Convention District of Eastern New-York, being that portion of the City west of Broadway, to meet this evening, in the Hall corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue. All members of the Grand Division belonging to that district are invited as delegates, and doubtless a large number will attend, as matters of importance will come before the Convention. Only members of the Order will be admitted.

A FORGED ORDER-OPERATOR ARRESTED.—DANIEL HUNT, a young man, was arrested yesterday by Capt. WALSH and Detective MCKEEVER, of the Eleventh Precinct, on a charge of having feloniously obtained a lot of brass door-knobs, valued at $54, from ROBERT A. RUSSELL, of No. 300 East Fourth-street. He sent a request to the complainant for the goods, and signed the note with the name of a customer, upon which the goods were delivered, and the fraud was only discovered when payment was demanded. HUNT was found in possession of the property when arrested, and is held for examination.

CURRANT CULTURE.—The Fruit-Growers' Club met, yesterday, at No. 245 Broadway. Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS was called to the chair. Under the head of miscellaneous business, various subjects of interest were discussed. Currant culture was the principal topic of discussion, and the results of the experiences of various members in raising this fruit differed widely. A committee was appointed to take measures to promote a more thorough organization of this club in view of the increasing interest in its discussions.

A SUICIDAL ATTEMPT IN A POLICE CELL.—JOSEPH MITCHELL, a farmer, was, on Wednesday evening, arrested in the First Ward for intoxication and disorderly conduct. He was locked up in the Liberty-street Police Station, and at a later hour the doorman discovered that MITCHELL had suspended himself to the grating of his cell door with his handkerchief. The man was instantly cut down and restored to animation, and during yesterday forenoon was arraigned before Alderman MOORE, at the Tombs, and committed for a few days.

TEMPERANCE REUNION.—This evening the members of Croton Division, No. 46, Sons of Temperance, will hold their first annual reunion at Brooke's Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-street. The programme of pleasure for the evening promises to be very attractive, and a numerous gathering of friends is anticipated. This Division, although of comparatively recent origin, is in a highly flourishing condition, ranking among the foremost in the order.

"SIGHT-SEEING FROM NEW-YORK TO JERUSALEM."—Last evening Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Brooklyn, delivered his popular lecture on "Sight-seeing from New-York to Jerusalem" before the Young Men's Christian Association, of the West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, in the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church. There was a large audience present, who listened with pleasure to the reverend gentleman's spicy narration of adventures by sea and land, on a trip to the East and home again.

THE NEW-YORK OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—Readings by Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS will be given at Steinway Hall, on Saturday evening next, in behalf of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital. The programme comprises selections from "Macbeth," "As You Like It," "Henry V.," and "Lady Clara Vere de Vere." The Hospital has lately been reorganized on homeopathic principles, and during the past year 1,200 patients have received gratuitous treatment.

GRACE CHURCH, HARLEM.—The ladies of Grace Church, of Harlem, are holding a fair at Washington Hall, on Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. This evening they close and promise extraordinary attractions. The receipts of the fair are to be devoted to the benefit of the Sunday School of the Church.

A CHARITY BALL.—The entertainment and ball to be given by the Irving Literary Union for the benefit of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, will take place to-night at Allemania Hall, Sixteenth-street.

THE BRISTOL LINE OF STEAMBOATS.—This line of popular boats has been withdrawn for the Winter.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

REWARDED FOR ROBBING A SAFE.—PHILIP ALLEN and E. W. BOSS were placed on trial yesterday in the Court of Sessions on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing the sum of $160 from the safe in the office of R. W. ADAMS & Co., in Van Brunt-street, near Hamilton-avenue, on the 5th of September last. They were convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years each, and ordered to be taken there forthwith.

THE POLICEMAN'S SENTENCE IN THE SESSIONS.—Judge TROY, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, administered a severe reprimand to Officer BROWN, of the Forty-first Precinct, convicted on Wednesday of assault and battery and false imprisonment. He also fined him in the sum of $1.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—The Grand Jury came into the Court of Sessions yesterday and returned sixty-seven indictments against various persons for criminal offences. In regard to the alleged frauds at the recent election, they returned the following presentment: The Grand Jury have had under consideration the case of alleged election frauds in the Eighth District of the Sixteenth Ward at the last election, and from testimony find the canvassing to have been conducted in rather a loose manner, but have been unable to find anything to show any criminality on the part of any inspector or canvasser.

BURGLARY AND GRAND LARCENY.—MICHAEL LANIGAN, a burglar, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the Court of Sessions yesterday, was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. EUGENE RIDGELY, colored, also pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for one year.

DISTILLERY SEIZURES.—Yesterday the Assistant Assessors of the Second Internal Revenue District seized an illicit distillery on King-street, near Conover-street; another one, in an old shanty, on the same street, and still another one in a shanty on Columbia street.

MUSICAL REUNION AT THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT.—The Bible classes of this young church held a musical and social reunion last evening, which was a very pleasant success. The gathering was large, the exercises good, and the company separated in good humor a little before 10 o'clock.

NEW-JERSEY.

SALE ON SUNDAY NOT BINDING—DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN JUDGE AND JURY.—A singular case was commenced at the last September Term of the Union County Courts, N. J., in which a man named JOHN FETTER was plaintiff, and ADAM BROWN defendant. The action was brought to recover $148, the price of seventy-eight sheep sold by one party to the other. In the course of the proceedings it transpired that the sale was partially effected on Sunday, and it was agreed that the cattle should be sent to BROWN's house next day. But in the meantime BROWN got sick of his bargain, and when the sheep arrived at his place he refused to take them. A suit was brought to recover their value, and the Judge charged the jury that as the agreement was commenced on Sunday, it should be held of no account, in consequence of the violation of the Lord's day. The case was given to the jury, and they found a verdict directly contrary to the charge, upholding the validity of the contract. The Judge immediately set aside the verdict, and the case again came on for hearing at Elizabeth a few days ago, but no sooner had the plaintiff given his evidence than the Judge non-suited the case, without going into any more details. After this disposal of the matter, a cross case of BROWN vs. FETTER for the grazing of the sheep while in the plaintiff's possession after defendant refused to take them back, was heard. The jury gave $8 damages.

ROBBERIES.—A man, giving the name of CHARLES SCHIRTZ, was arrested in Newark at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, on suspicion of having stolen half a dozen boxes of cigars, one of which he offered to the policeman to let him go. He is detained at the Station-House....At an early hour yesterday morning, a man, giving the name of AMERICUS G. MOSHER, and residence at Peekskill, N. Y., was taken into custody on suspicion of having stolen a horse which he was leading. The horse is detained for identification....About 10 o'clock Wednesday night a sneak thief gained an entrance to the dwelling No. 19 Clinton-street, Newark, and succeeded in carrying away three valuable overcoats and an afghan, which had been left in the hallway.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—Two men, named CHARLES BUCKNETZ and WILLIAM WACKENBUSH, engaged in a quarrel in Shipman-street, Newark, on Wednesday evening, in which the latter was seriously injured by blows upon the head and face. The assailant was arrested and committed for trial.

NIGHT TRAIN TO MORRISTOWN.—The Morris and Essex Railroad Company are about to start a night train on Friday evenings (11 o'clock) between New-York and Morristown. Trip tickets will be sold at a reduced rate.

PRESENTATION.—A gold medal, which cost $250, was presented to Mayor PEDDIE, of Newark on Wednesday evening, by a number of the leading citizens of Newark.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 17—11:15 A. M.
Consols open at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ for account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 74⅝; Erie shares, 27⅜; Illinois Centrals, 96¼.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 17.
The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 70f. 85c., ex-coupon.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 17—11:15 A. M.
COTTON—The market opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged.
PRODUCE—Petroleum quiet and steady. Linseed cakes dull.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 17—11:15 A. M.
Tallow quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 17—1:20 P. M.
American Securities are dull. Railway shares steady. Erie, 27¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 42½.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 17—1:20 P. M.
COTTON—The market is quiet.
BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firmer. Flour, 26s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.
PROVISIONS—Bacon, 54s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Pork, 86s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 17.
Cotton dull both on the spot and to arrive. Tres Ordinaire on the spot. 123f. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 17.
The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £317,000 sterling since last week.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 17—5 P. M.
Consols close at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet at 74⅝. Railway Shares dull; Erie, 27⅜; Illinois, 96.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Dec. 17.
United States Five-twenty Bonds 79 for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 17—5 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed quiet. Middling Uplands, on the spot, 10⅝d.; to arrive, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales.
PRODUCE—Petroleum closed quiet; Refined, 1s. 7d. ℔ gallon.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Petroleum is buoyant; buyers offer 55½f., but sellers ask 56f.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 17.
Exchange on London, 17@17½ premium; on Paris, short sight, 4½ premium; on the United States, in currency, 60 days' sight, 21 discount; short sight, 19½ discount; in gold, 60 days, 6@6½ premium; short sight, 8½ premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 17.
Exchange on New-York in large supply at ⅛ ℔ cent. discount buying, and par selling. FLOUR easier; Low to Choice Spring Extras, $5 25@$7 50. WHEAT unsettled and declined 1c.@1½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 24; No. 2 dull; free sellers at $1 13⅜; since 'Change at $1 13⅜. CORN less active; new Shelled declined 1½c.@2c., closing dull at 48c.; No. 2 Kiln-dried, 52c.@53c.; Rejected, 50c.@52c.; old No. 1 steady but quiet at 80c.; No. 2, 70c. OATS moderately active at a decline of ¼c.@½c.; sales at 45½c.@45⅝c. RYE steady and in fair demand, at $1 17 for No. 1. BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Regular, $1 55; Rejected, $1 37. WHISKY steady and quiet at 94c. cash; round lots in bond, 96c., seller January. PROVISIONS active and excited. MESS PORK advanced $1 50@$2, with sales at $26 cash, and $26 25@$27 for future delivery, closing easier with sales at $27. LARD advanced ¾c.@1c.; sales at 16c. for present delivery and 17c. for future delivery. BULK MEATS higher; Short Rib Middles, 12½c.; Cumberlands, 11½c.; Rough Sides, 12c.@12½c.; Sweet Pickled Hams, 13c.@13½c.; Green Hams, 13½c. DRESSED HOGS active at an advance of 50c.@60c.; sales at $9 15@$10. LIVE HOGS active and excited, at an advance of 40c.@50c.; sales at $8 40@$8 90 for Medium to Good; the receipts were light. BEEF CATTLE steady and in good demand: Cows, $5 50@$6; Fair to Good Steers, $5 75@$7. RECEIPTS to-day—9,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,800 bushels Barley, 25,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 3,800 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, 2,600 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 4,530 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 17.
TOBACCO—None in the market. COTTON advancing; sales at 23¼c. FLOUR steady, but unchanged. WHEAT—Prime to Choice White Fall, $1 80@$2 10. CORN firm but inactive; sales at 77c.@80c. OATS dull at 55c.@60c. BARLEY quiet; Spring, $1 87½; Fall, $2 50. RYE firm at $1 30. WHISKY firm at 94c.@95c. PORK dull at $27; Extra Heavy held at $27 50. BULK MEATS active; loose Clear Sides, 14¼c.; packed do., 14¾c.@15c.; Clear Rib, 13¾c.; Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; 8,000 lbs. of Clear Sides, 20,000 lbs. of Shoulders, 4,000 pieces of Green Hams, and 100 tierces of Sweet Pickled Hams were sold on private terms. BACON dull; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c. Plain Sugar Cured Hams, 17¾c. LARD, 17c. HOGS active at $7 75@$8 75. CATTLE quiet and unchanged at $3@$6 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 4,500 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Hogs, 7,000 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 17.
COTTON stiffer; Middlings, 23¼c.; sales, 6,350 bales; receipts, 5,132 bales; exports, 7,762 bales. Gold, 135½. Sterling Exchange, 146½; Commercial, 145@146; New-York Sight Exchange, ½@⅜ ℔ cent. discount. FLOUR quiet and firm; Superfine, $7 12½@$7 20; Double Extra, $7 25@$7 50; Treble Extra, $7 75@$8 25. CORN firm at 78c.@80c. OATS, 64c. BRAN dull at $1 40. HAY—Fair Western, $24@$25; Eastern, $24. PORK active at $28@$28 50. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Rib, 17c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. LARD firm; Tierce, 17½c.; Keg, 18¾c. SUGAR active and tending upward; Common, 9½c.@9¾c.; Prime, 12¾c.; Yellow Clarified, 13c.@13½c. MOLASSES active and advanced; Common, 58c.@60c.; Prime, 64c.@65c.; Choice, 66c.@67c. WHISKY firm; Western Rectified, $1 15@$1 17½. COFFEE quiet; Fair, 14c.@14½c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 17.
COTTON steady; Middlings, 25¾c.@26c. FLOUR dull and steady; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$8 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $9@$10 50; Fancy, $11@13. WHEAT in limited demand; Red, $1 90@$2 05; Amber, $2 10@$2 15. RYE in fair demand; Western, $1 60. CORN less active and quotations barely maintained; sales 8,000 bushels New Yellow at 95c.@$1; Old, $1 20; Mixed Western, $1 13½. OATS firm at 77c.@78c. PETROLEUM feverish; Crude, 22c.; Refined, 31½c. GROCERIES—A better feeling. PROVISIONS looking up. MESS PORK, $28 50. LARD, 17c.@17½c. WHISKY, $1 01@$1 02.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 17.
FLOUR steady; Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT firm at $1 80. CORN firmer and higher at 72c.@73c. RYE firmer at $1 40. OATS dull at 64c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON firm at 23¼c. WHISKY, 96c.; $1 was asked. DRESSED HOGS active and higher; sales at $10 50@$11; receipts, 9,500 head. MESS PORK, $27 50. LARD, 17¼c. BULK MEATS, 10¾c.@13¼c.@14¼c.@15c. for shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides, fully cured and loose. GREEN MEAT firmer; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Sides, 12¾c.; Hams, 14c. BACON—Clear Sides, sold out of smoke-house next week, at 17¼c.@17¾c. Gold, 134. Exchange firm. Money close.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 17.
FLOUR is in moderate demand; sales 450 bbls. City Ground Spring at $7@$7 50. WHEAT very dull; sales about 1,500 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 50, part on the track, and 1 car lot White Canada at $2 10. CORN dull and easier; sales 700 bushels Old at 95c., on the track, and 5 car lots New, on the track, at 80c. OATS dull; sales 1 car lot at 66c. on the track. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY nominal at $2 for Canada Four Rowed. MESS PORK tending upward and nominal at $26 for Heavy. LARD dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES nominal at $1.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 17.
FLOUR is in good demand and the market is steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25@$9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White; $11 25@$11 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN quiet; sales 300 bushels No. 1 at $1 03, and 400 do at $1 05. OATS nominally 67c.@68c. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; shorts, $25; shipstuffs, $30, and Middlings, $36@$40 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c., and to Albany, 67c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 17.
COTTON quiet, steady and unchanged. FLOUR fairly active at yesterday's quotations. WHEAT very dull, almost unsalable; accurate quotations cannot be given. CORN firm; prime White, 90c.@95c.; Yellow, 95c.@98c. OATS dull at 70c.@73c. RYE firm at $1 40@$1 50. MESS PORK firm at $27. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear sides, 17¼c.@17½c.; Shoulders, 14c. HAMS, 19c. LARD firm at 17c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Dec. 17.
FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 21½; No. 2 at $1 13¼. OATS dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at 46c. CORN nominal. RYE more active; sales of No. 1 at $1 12. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Dec. 17.
COTTON firm; Middling scarce at 23¼c.; receipts, 1,300 bales; exports, 1,400 bales. FLOUR active for low grades; Superfine, $7@$7 50. CORN dull; shelled, 65c.@68c. OATS, 67c.@68c. Prime HAY, $23. PORK dull at $27. LARD quiet at 16c.@17c. BACON dull and nominal. BULK MEATS active; Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 17.
TOBACCO—Sales 71 hhds.; low grades of Lugs to Medium Leaf, $5@$14 35. COTTON, 23¼c. HOGS, $9 25@$12, gross. MESS PORK, $27 50. LARD, 17c.@17½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.@14½c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c.@15c. Superfine FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 90. CORN, 60c.@62c. OATS, 58c.@60c. RYE, $1 40. Raw WHISKY, 98c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Dec. 17.
FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advancing; sales of Amber at $1 78; White Michigan at $1 80; No. 1 White do., $1 90. CORN steady; Old and New lower; sales of No. 1 at 88c.; New at 68c. OATS steady; Michigan No. 1, 59c. RYE unchanged. DRESSED HOGS, $9 50@$10.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 17.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady and advanced ½c.; sales at 42c. RESIN steady at $1 60@$1 70 for Strained and No. 2. TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, $2@$2 05. COTTON dull; Middling, 23c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 17.
COTTON market opened with a fair demand at 23c., but closed at 22¾c. for Middlings; Sales, 640 bales; receipts, 295 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 17.
COTTON opened firm and in good demand; closed easier; sales, 800 bales; Middlings, 23¼c.; receipts, 2,709 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,584 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Dec. 17.
COTTON dull; sales 600 bales; Middlings, 23c.; receipts, 529 bales; exports, 26 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 17.
Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 107⅜; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 48½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54. Gold, 134⅝.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX's knock-down argument that knocks all competition higher than a kite is to be found in the immense superiority of the hats which he manufactures and sells at his great Hat Emporium, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., over all others—original in conception, elegant in design, and of the latest style. KNOX may well be called the Imperial Hatter.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	Dec. 5	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Paris	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Grenada	Dec. 19	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45, North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Grenada*, close at 9 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 17—*In steamship Java, from Liverpool*—C. G. Hayes, R. Struthers, Mr. Vinton, Mr. Clarke, Gen. Raasloff, Miss M. R. H. Waits, S. M. C. Waits, T. Williams, Mrs. Williams and son, W. H. Schiell, C. W. Gregory, L. Asiel, E. M. Merrill, H. White, Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Loeb and daughter, E. D. Scull, Mr. Thomas, Miss Ord, Mrs. J. J. Ray, infant and servant, Mrs. P. Ord, G. Blague, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Goodwin, Mrs. C. Mitchell, M. Crawford, A. J. Duffield, J. Jones, C. Gunna, J. Hockney, J. Armstrong, W. L. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Thompson and servant, S. L. Fallowes, P. Gloutzel, Rev. W. H. Goodrich and lady, W. McCann, F. Wilson, P. B. Steele, J. Bensusan, Jr., A. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Coghlan, Mr. Purves, George Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Brooke, H. Wing, E. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Torrance, child and servant, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Larkin and infant, Mr. de Barry, B. Sheppard, A. S. Fiske, Mr. Baylis and brother, Miss Baylis and sister, Fred Butterfield, A. J. Otheimer, A. G. Fay, A. A. Plant, Miss Harrison, E. G. King, F. A. Kung, C. Kessler, T. B. Sands and son, H. Hoerberg, T. Richardson, H. S. Barnum, A. Mannory, J. Anderson, M. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. Operti and son, M. Taylor, Mr. Cameron Mr. Hall, and 168 in steerage.

DEC. 17—*In steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg*—G. H. Fordlage, G. K. Schonberger, Therese Zurtman, Anna Schelling, Isidor Eschaffenburg, Louis Fink, G. Ochsner, wife and child, William Ochner, A. Kuhn, John Wiessbarth, Fritz Schneider, Gustav Laboschbe, John C. Meyer, Johanna Prager and child, J. Ulrich, H. Wenzel, Auguste Schmidt, Manuel Lopez, Minna Fiel, and child, Marie Ortman and 2 children, G. Schulz, Adolph Bohler and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.					
Sun rises	7 19	Sun sets	4 34	Moon sets	9 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.					
Sandy Hook	10 48	Gov. Island	11 37	Hell Gate	12 5

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston, A. Leary; Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Ashland, Crowell, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; New-England, Prentiss, Havana via Key West, International Ocean Steamship Co.

Barks P. C. Warwick, (Br.,) Chichester, Rio Janeiro via Wilmington, N. C., Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Ann, (Br.,) Campbell, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Dover, Stilphene, Bristol, Eng., G. F. Dickman.

Brigs Alice, (Br.,) Loud, Richmond, Brett, Son & Co.; Lenoir, (Br.,) Lenoir, Cardenas, G. H. Brewer; M. A. Berry, Chase, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton; Moses Rogers, Jones, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schooners Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Parrsboro, Crandall, Umphray & Co; Lyra, (Br.,) Holmes, Wolfville via Portland, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; John Lancaster, Williams, Philadelphia, W. B. Vondersmith; J. Slaight, Nickerson, Baltimore, C. E. Staples; E. J. Hereby, Meredith, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Eva L. Leonard, Bunker, Montego Bay, A. H. Solomon & Co.; Israel Snow, Pillsbury, St. Pierre, H. A. Vatable & Son; White Sea, Jones, Cardenas, M. Trujillo; H. W. Johnson, Comstock, Mobile, Johnson & Higgins; J. J. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, Thomas & Holmes; Thomas J. Frazier, Madge, Havana, Youngs, Smith & Co.; Sarah, Cobb, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, Philadelphia, W. B. Vondersmith.

Arrived.

Steamship Cimbria, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg Dec. 2, via Southampton 5th at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 213 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage; Dec. 8, lat. 49 03 N., lon. 19 W., passed a ship abandoned, water-logged, with all rigging standing, iron-masts, high forecastle, with both anchors on; she had an Indian for figure-head, a high poop deck with a high companion way (all painted white; could not make out her name; the crew had left in the boats; Dec. 14, lat. 44 25, lon. 52 55, passed Cunard steamer bound east; 15th, lat. 43 50, lon. 57, saw one of the Inman steamers bound east; same day, lat. 43 30, lon. 59 27, one of the national steamers bound east; 17th, near Fire Island, passed steamship Nebraska, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Java, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Dec. 5, and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Dec. 5, at 9:30 P. M., passed steamship Scotia, bound in. Dec. 8, at 8:10 A. M., lat. 50 37, lon. 21 40, passed steamship England, bound E. Dec. 16, 3 P. M., 300 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Holsatia, bound E. Same date, at 5 P. M., 270 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship City of New-York, bound E.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Everhard, Delius, (N.G.) Herboth, Bremen, 50 ds. with mdse. to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage. Dec. 2 lat. 43, long. 56, experienced a hurricane from N. W., going round to S. E., and lasting 12 hours; lost rudder and lower topsail yard, split sails and did other slight damage.

Bark Locknaw (of Liverpool) Murdock, Plymouth, Eng., 58 days with mdse. to Wm. Salem. Has had westerly gales for last 14 days; lost and split sails, and stove bulwarks. Dec. 14, lat. 37 20, lon. 71 05, spoke brig Halifax (Br.) from Jamaica for Boston.

Bark Sabra Moses, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Killam, Cardiff 59 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy weather, with strong E. N. E. and N. W. gales, during the latter part of the passage.

Bark Ermina, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Newport, Eng., 59 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Had moderate weather during the first part of the passage; was 10 ds. from George's Shoals, with heavy W. and N. W. winds.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) Whitler, Maracaibo 28 ds., with mdse. to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co. Has had westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails. Left in port schr. N. A. Eldridge, for Boston, 10 ds.

Brig Edwin Rowe, Mears, Denia 58 ds., with fruit to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 29. Has had heavy westerly gales for the last 21 ds.; sprung foremast, split and lost sails. Nov. 29, lat. 29 20, lon. 66 07, spoke brig Mary E. Ladd, for Jamaica.

Brig Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Robin, Rio Janeiro 58 ds., with coffee to John S. Wright. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales from W. and N. W. The bark Jane Cargill sailed 3 ds. previously for New-York.

Brig Mary E. Dana, (of Boston,) O'Neil, Cardenas 18 ds., with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co. Has had northerly gales the entire passage, and has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras; lost and split sails, and lost part of deck load of molasses.

Brig G. W. Barter, Moore, Nuevitas 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thomas J. Owen & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Had strong W. and N. W. winds during the latter part of the passage.

Brig Madonna, (Br.,) Jordon, Demerara via Tarpaulin Cove 30 ds., with sugar and molasses to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Bogota, Ross, Aspinwall, 21 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Has had heavy northerly gales the entire passage; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Virginia, Johnstone, St. Pierre, Martinique 21 ds., with sugar to S. H. Reynal & Co. From Dec. 7 to 14 in lat. 32 to 34, had a succession of westerly gales.

Brig Napier, (Br.,) Brown, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Adaline Richardson, Wright, Portland 3 ds., with barrel-heads for Philadelphia.

Brig J. Blenkhorn, (Br.,) Williams, Carthagena via Newport 25 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Melrose, Griggs, Nuevitas via Edgarton 33 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Triton, (Br.,) Larkins, Port au Platte 26 ds., via Long Island Sound, with fustic, logwood, &c., to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Abby Thaxter, Merrill, Bangor Nov. 25, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Sarah Fish, (of Thomaston,) Dyer, St. Mary's, Ga., 19 ds., with yellow pine lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong westerly gales. 9th inst., lat. 37 15, lon. 73, experienced a gale from N. W.; split foresail, jib and lost boat.

Schr. David Nelson, Lockwood, Elizabethport, for Portchester.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Falkenburg, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Collins, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Grace Webster, Talbot, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. A. Hamlin, Dearborn, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Lyndon, Small, Eastport 8 ds., with fish and lath to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Day, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Wiggins, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ann Turner, Tengar, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Henrietta, Seisey, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Philbrook, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Village Queen, Tillotson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Telegraph, Poole, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Jno. R. Mitchell, Merrell, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Milden, Crockett, Portland, Me., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Vicksburg, Nickerson, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Lizzie E. Watson, ——, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Elizabethport, for Norwich.
Schr. Undine, Martin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Planter, Horton, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Z. L. Adams, Robbins, Providence.
Schr. J. Warren, Mahan, Providence.
Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Pendleton, New-Haven.
Schr. Star, Crowell, Boston.
Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham.
Schr. Rebecca Florence, Rich, Boston.
Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Cynthia Jane, Raynor, Providence.
Schr. Ella F. Crowell, Howes, Boston.
Schr. Victory, Shute, Elizabethport, for Portland.
Schr. Mansfield, Elwell, Providence.
WIND—At sunset, W.

Below.

Ship American Congress, Jordan, London Oct. 27, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Sailed.

Steamships Nebraska and Palestine, for Liverpool; Rhein, for Bremen; Eagle, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Saragossa, for Charleston. Ships Annie Fish, for San Francisco; New World, for London. Bark Luigi, for Leghorn.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 17—Arr. bark Peter Crerar, from Liverpool; brigs J. R. Nevins, from Jamaica; Nellie Gay, from Savannah; Charles Miller, from Wilmington; schrs. Walrus, from St. Domingo; Pavilion and Charles & Willie, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 17—Arr. schrs. Thomas Jefferson, from New-York; Rosalie, from Nassau.

Sld. schr. Louisa Fraser, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 17—Sld. brigs Charles Albert, for Baltimore; steamer Key West, for New-York.

Passed out from Norfolk—Brigs H. F. Eaton, for the Mediterranean; Louisa, for Guadaloupe; Lizzie Kimball, Nellie Clifford and Springbok, for West Indies.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 17—Cld. steamships America, for Baltimore; Herman Livingston, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 17—Arr. steamship Fairbanks, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Lighthouse Board has been officially informed that a light will be exhibited from the tower recently erected on the Heights of Lauvaou, between Plouguerneau and the head of the bay on the north coast of France. This is an alteration from the former position.

The lights on Barra Point and Cape St. Mary, at the entrance of the River Gambia, on the west coast of Africa, have not been exhibited for some months, and the buoys at the entrance of the river cannot be depended upon.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 17.—The steamship Baltimore, from Baltimore, arrived at this port yesterday.

Marine Disaster.

SHIELDS, Dec. 17.—The bark King Bird, Capt. Dexter, which sailed from this port for New-York, put back, with loss of her rudder-head.

PRICES REDUCED ON EVERYTHING.
MEN'S CLOTHING,
BOY'S CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
CLOTHING TO ORDER.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, Corner Grand-st.
Broadway, Corner Warren-st.

FREEMAN & BURR.

124 Fulton,	OVERCOATS, $10.
Corner Nassau-st.	OVERCOATS, $10, $15.
124 Fulton,	OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20.
Corner Nassau-st.	OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20, $25.
124 Fulton,	OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30.
Corner Nassau-st.	OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30.
124 Fulton,	OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20, $25.
Corner Nassau-st.	OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20.
124 Fulton,	OVERCOATS, $10, $15.
Corner Nassau-st.	OVERCOATS, $10.
124 Fulton,	OVERCOATS at the above and all intermediate prices.
Corner Nassau-st.	OVERCOATS for Men, Youth and Boys.

FREEMAN & BURR, CLOTHING WAREHOUSE. Men's and Boys' Clothing of every description. Gent's Furnishing Goods, Cardigan Jackets. Garments made to measure.
Our new rules for self-measurement and price list mailed free on application.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, N. Y.,
ARE DAILY OPENING THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF
LONDON, PARIS AND VIENNA
HOLIDAY GOODS.
TIFFANY, REED & CO.,
Paris, Rue du Cardinal Fesch, 57.

AMERICAN CLOCKS.
We call the attention of dealers, making up their stocks for the holiday trade, to the FINE BRONZE, MARBLE AND GILT MANTEL CLOCKS, manufactured by SETH THOMAS' SONS & CO.
In beauty of design and fineness of finish, they are equal to the French clocks, and prices are much lower. The movements are made upon the French plan, have steel pinions, are finely polished, and it is admitted by dealers that they will run more surely and correctly than the French, while they have the qualities which have always made the French clocks desirable of noiseless ticking, and a pleasant, clear toned bell. They strike the hours and half hours.
We are meeting with such success in the sale of these clocks, that the Company have engaged much more largely in their manufacture. They have made such improvements as experience has shown desirable, and Nov. 1 issued a reduced price list which will be furnished to the trade upon application.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
And dealers in every variety of
AMERICAN CLOCKS AND REGULATORS,
No. 3 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
115 Lake-st., Chicago; 310 Sansome-st., San Francisco.
A fine assortment of the newest styles of the above SUPERIOR CLOCKS for sale at retail by
J. G. BROWN,
Dealer in Fine Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware,
NO. 212 SIXTH-AVENUE.
Also, Plated Ware from the celebrated manufactories of Meriden and
ROGERS, SMITH & CO.
at low prices.

CLOSING OUT SALE,
NO. 701 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.
E. W. BURR,
AS TRUSTEE,
Will close out the splendid stock of Diamonds and other fine Jewelry at auction, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 21, until which time the goods are on exhibition, and will be disposed of at private sale without regard to cost.

FRIEND PITTS,
NO. 677 BROADWAY, NEAR AMITY-ST.
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
at very low prices.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE,
NOVELTIES FROM
ROME, FLORENCE,
PARIS, VIENNA,
SCOTLAND, NICE,
ENGLAND.

HAVE YOU SEEN THOSE
OVERCOATS
FOR
$10, $12, $15, and $20,
OFFERED BY
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
NOS. 398, 400 and 402 BOWERY,
OPPOSITE SIXTH-ST.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,
Continue to Make a Specialty of the
GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S
SOLID SILVERWARE,
embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:
1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus;
2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.
3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them, to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1852.
REDFIELD & RICE,
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,
MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER PLATED WARES.
We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.
CUTLERY.
PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required.
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.

FURS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
NICHOLS,
BURTNETT
& CO.,
FUR DEALERS,
NO. 452 BROADWAY

FURS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
CHOICE SETS IN RUSSIAN SABLE, ASTRAKHAN, ERMINE, MINK, CHINCHILLA, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c. &c. MINK SETS, $20 and upward. ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, $60. Misses' Sets in French Ermine and Siberian Squirrel at $5. Every buyer guaranteed satisfaction.
BURKE, No. 469 Broadway, adjoining Lord & Taylor, Branch No. 128 Fulton-st.

GORHAM PLATE
ADAMS, PRICE & CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
NO. 591 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
A LARGE IMPORTATION OF RICH FANCY GOODS, VASES, JARDINIERES, BISQUE AND PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, CLOCKS, CARD STANDS, COLOGNE SETS.
GAS FIXTURES.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS.

LOOK AT THE PRICES OF
White French China,
ALL OF THE NEW PLAIN SHAPES.

Dinner sets, 130 pieces	$30 00	Send for list.
Tea sets, 44 pieces	7 00	
Dinner plates, ℔ dozen	2 00	
Tea Plates, ℔ dozen	1 50	
Cups and saucers, ℔ dozen, 24 pieces	2 00	
Water goblets, ℔ dozen	2 50	Good article.

Gold band and fancy-colored tea sets from $10 to $20. WHITE PARISIAN STONE CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS at equally low rates. CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS, CUT AND PRESSED GLASS, &c. &c.
Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the country, and money collected on delivery.
WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, (only store,) Middle of the Cooper Institute Block, New-York City.
Remember WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle of the block.

SQUIRE & LANDER,
NO. 97 FULTON-ST.,
SELL A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF FINE JEWELRY AND STERLING SILVERWARE.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
From the Manufacturers,
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